ETTS

MANUAL

FOR THE

GENERAL COURT.

1863.

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Mass.
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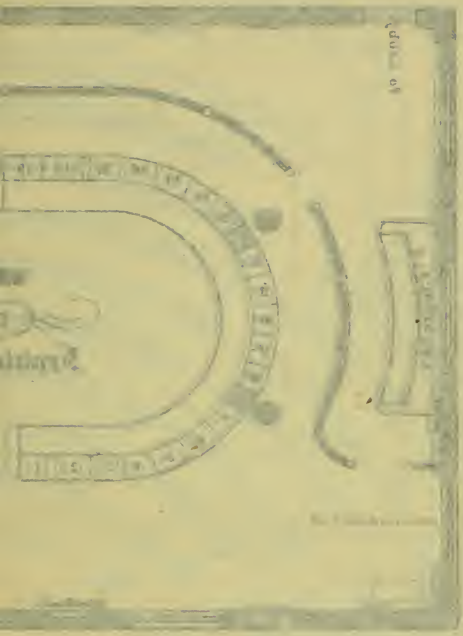
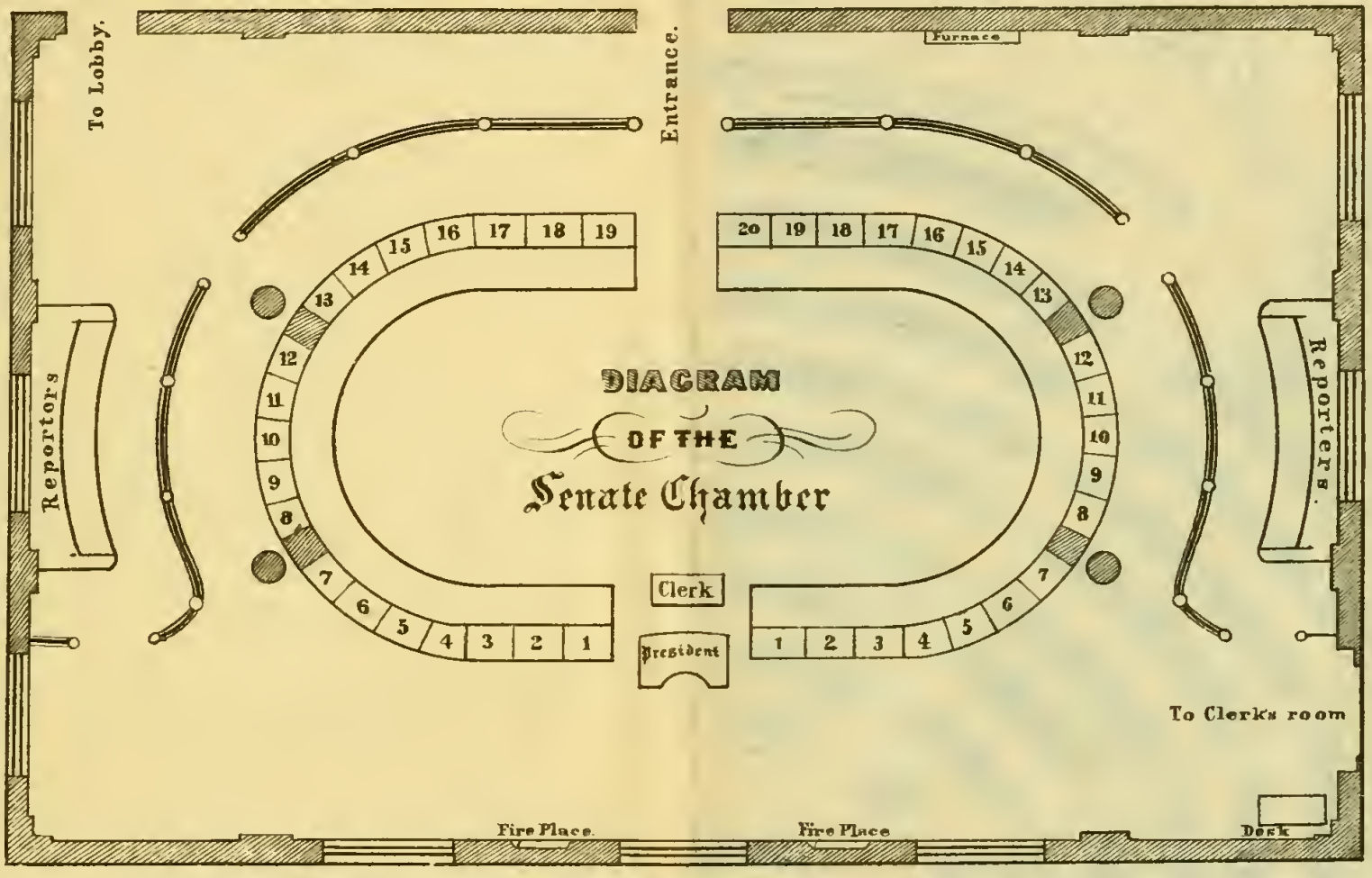
State House Boston





Hon. JONATHAN E. FIELD, President.

LEFT.

1.—George Dwight.
2.—George A. Shaw.
3.—W. F. Johnson.
4.—J. E. Crane.
5.—J. H. Mitchell.
6.—J. C. Tucker.
7.—Benjamin Dean.
8.—William D. Swan.
9.—J. I. Baker.
10.—E. F. Jenks.
11.—F. M. Mason.
12.—Israel W. Andrews.
13.—Mellen Chamberlain
14.—Thomas Rice, Jr.
15.—William L. Slade.
16.—Asher Joslin.
17.—Albert Nichols.
18.—Peter Harvey.
19.—Henry Carter.

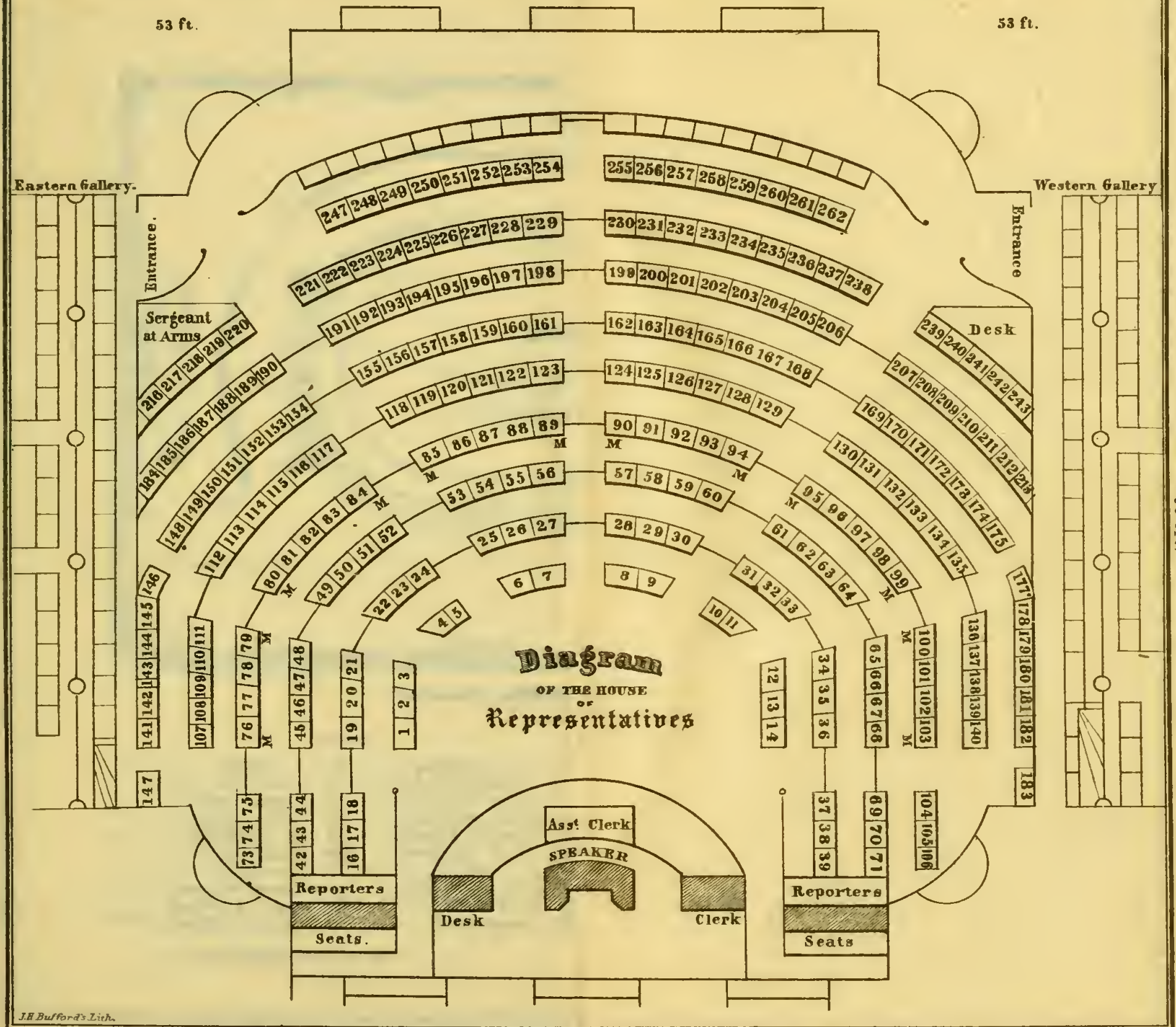
RIGHT.

1.—Francis Brinley.
2.—Thomas Wright.
3.—H. P. Wakefield.
4.—G. H. Gilbert.
5.—Hartley Williams.
6.—M. B. Whitney.
7.—E. O. Haven.
8.—William R. Hill.
9.—R. H. Libby.
10.—Joseph Breck.
11.—S. J. Beal.
12.—J. C. Allen.
13.—Nathan Crocker.
14.—F. M. Johnson.
15.—H. M. Richards.
16.—Hosea Crane.
17.—Otis Cary.
18.—George Whitney.
19.—Robert Crawford.
20.—Samuel A. Brown.

JOHN MORISSEY, *Sergeant-at-Arms.*

S. N. GIFFORD, *Clerk.*

J.H. Buffords Lith.


53 ft.
53 ft.
Eastern Gallery.
Western Gallery
Entrance.
Entrance
Sergeant at Arms
Desk
Diagram
OF THE HOUSE
OF
Representatives
Asst Clerk
SPEAKER
Desk
Clerk
Reporters
Seats.
Reporters
Seats
J.H. Buffords Lith.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MANUAL

FOR THE USE OF THE

GENERAL COURT:

CONTAINING THE

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE TWO BRANCHES,

TOGETHER WITH

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH, AND THAT OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND

A LIST OF THE EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT, STATE INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR OFFICERS, COUNTY OFFICERS, AND OTHER STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Prepared, pursuant to Orders of the Legislature,

BY

S. N. GIFFORD AND WM. S. ROBINSON.

BOSTON:

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No. 4 Spring Lane.

1863.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

House of Representatives, April 28, 1862.

Ordered, That the Clerks of the two branches cause to be prepared and printed, before the meeting of the next General Court, two thousand copies of so much as may be practicable of the matter of the legislative Manual, on the general plan of the Manual of the present year.

Sent up for concurrence.

W. S. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

Senate, April 29, 1862.

Concurred.

S. N. GIFFORD, *Clerk.*

In Senate, January 15, 1863.

Ordered, That the Clerks of the two branches cause to be printed and bound in a suitable form two thousand copies of the Rules and Orders of the two branches, with lists of the several Standing and Special Committees, together with such other matter as may be considered practicable, in a legislative Manual.

Sent down for concurrence.

S. N. GIFFORD, *Clerk.*

House of Representatives, January 16, 1863.

Concurred.

W. S. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

1863
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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

ARTICLE I.

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WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SECT. 2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year, by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand; but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies

happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments; when sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Sect. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECT. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECT. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECT. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECT. 8. The congress shall have power:—To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the

United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:—To borrow money on the credit of the United States:—To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes:—To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States:—To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:—To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:—To establish post offices and post roads:—To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:—To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court:—To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:—To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:—To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:—To provide and maintain a navy:—To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:—To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions:—To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by congress:—To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district, (not exceeding ten miles square,) as may by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for

the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards and other needful buildings: and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECT. 9. The migration or importation of such persons, as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight: but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law, shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration, herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECT. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation ; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts, or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws ; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports, or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years; and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:—

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress : but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves : and they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and

certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed: And if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president: but in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president. [See Amendments, Article XII.]

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes: which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the congress may by law provide for the case

of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—

"I do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECT. 2. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECT. 3. He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECT. 4. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECT. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to

which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects. [See Amendments, Article XI.]

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations, as the congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state: and the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECT. 3. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.

The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SECT. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government: and shall protect each of them against invasion: and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitu-

tion, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall, in any manner, affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States, under this constitution, as under the Confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution, between the states so ratifying the same.

ARTICLES,

In addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

II. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor

shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined, in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

IX. The enumeration, in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it, to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by

citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

XII. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots, the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots, the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed: and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president; but in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice; and if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if

no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person, constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

[NOTE.—The Articles of Confederation between the thirteen United States of America were agreed upon by delegates from the States, in Congress assembled, on the 15th of November, 1777, and were finally ratified by all the States, March 1st, 1781. On the 21st of February, 1787, the Congress of the Confederation recommended that a Convention of Delegates, to be appointed by the States, be held for the purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation. In accordance with this recommendation, delegates from the several States met together at Philadelphia, Monday, May 14th, 1787, and organized by choosing George Washington as their President. On the 17th of September the Convention finally agreed to a proposed form of Constitution, which was transmitted to the Congress of the Confederation. By that body copies were transmitted to the several States, and the Constitution was ratified by Conventions therein, in the following order:—

Delaware,	December	7, 1787.
Pennsylvania,	"	12, 1787.
New Jersey,	"	18, 1787.
Georgia,	January	2, 1788.
Connecticut,	"	9, 1788.
Massachusetts,	February	6, 1788.
Maryland,	April	28, 1788.
South Carolina,	May	23, 1788.
New Hampshire,	June	21, 1788.
Virginia,	"	26, 1788.
New York,	July	26, 1788.

Eleven States having ratified the Constitution, Congress proceeded to make all proper preparations for carrying it into effect. The first Wednesday of January, 1789, was appointed as the time for choosing electors, the first Wednesday in February as the day on which they should vote for President and Vice-President, and the first Wednesday of March as the day on which the new Congress should assemble together. The members of the two houses of the new Congress met at New York at the time

appointed, March 4th, 1789. A quorum of the House of Representatives did not appear until the 1st of April, when a Speaker and Clerk were chosen. A quorum of the Senate did not appear until April 6th, when a President *pro tempore* was chosen, for the purpose of counting the votes for President and Vice-President. On the same day, in presence of both houses, the return of votes from the several States were opened and counted. George Washington was declared elected President, and John Adams Vice-President. The Senate then elected a President *pro tempore*, and a Secretary, and both houses, being organized, proceeded to transact public business. On the 21st of April the Vice-President assumed his seat as President of the Senate, and on Thursday, April 30th, George Washington was inaugurated President. The Constitution was ratified soon afterwards by the two remaining States; by North Carolina, Nov. 21st, 1789, and by Rhode Island May 29th, 1790.

On the 25th of September, 1789, Congress proposed twelve articles of amendment to the Constitution, *ten* of which (numbered in the preceding pages from *one* to *ten*,) were finally ratified December 15th, 1791. The *eleventh* article of Amendment was proposed by Congress March 5th, 1794, and was declared by the President, in his message of Jan. 8, 1798, to have been adopted by the requisite number of States. The *twelfth* amendment was proposed by Congress December 12th, 1803, and was adopted during the year 1804.]

CONSTITUTION

OF

MASSACHUSETTS.

CONSTITUTION

OR

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PREAMBLE.

Objects of Government—Body politic; how formed—Its nature.

PART I.—DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

ARTICLE 1. Equality and natural rights of all men.

ART. 2. Right and duty of public religious worship—Protection therein.

ART. 3. Legislature empowered to compel provision for public worship; and to enjoin attendance thereon—Exclusive right of electing religious teachers secured—Option, as to whom parochial taxes may be paid, unless, &c.—All denominations equally protected—Subordination of one sect to another, prohibited.

ART. 4. Right of self-government secured.

ART. 5. Accountability of all officers, &c.

ART. 6. Services rendered to the public, being the only title to peculiar privileges, hereditary offices are absurd and unnatural.

ART. 7. Objects of government; right of people to institute and change it.

ART. 8. Right of people to secure rotation in office.

ART. 9. All, having the qualifications prescribed, equally eligible to office.

ART. 10. Right of protection and duty of contribution, correlative—Taxation, founded on consent—Private property not to be taken for public uses, without, &c.

ART. 11. Remedies, by recourse to the law, to be free, complete and prompt.

ART. 12. Prosecutions regulated—Right to trial by jury in criminal cases, except, &c.

ART. 13. Crimes to be proved in the vicinity.

ART. 14. Right of search and seizure regulated.

ART. 15. Right to trial by jury, sacred, except, &c.

ART. 16. Liberty of the press.

ART. 17. Right to keep and bear arms—Standing armies dangerous—Military power, subordinate to civil.

ART. 18. Moral qualifications for office—Moral obligations of law-givers and magistrates.

ART. 19. Right of people to instruct representatives and petition legislature.

ART. 20. Power to suspend laws or their execution—When and by whom exercised.

ART. 21. Freedom of debate, &c., and reason thereof.

ART. 22. Frequent sessions, and objects thereof.

ART. 23. Taxation founded on consent.

ART. 24. *Ex post facto* laws, prohibited.

ART. 25. Legislature not to convict of treason, &c.

ART. 26. Excessive bail or fines, and cruel punishments, prohibited.

ART. 27. No soldier to be quartered in any house, unless, &c.

ART. 28. Citizens exempt from law-martial, unless, &c.

ART. 29. Judges of supreme judicial court—Tenure of their offices—Salaries.

ART. 30. Separation of executive, judicial and legislative departments.

PART II.—THE FRAME OF GOVERNMENT.

CHAPTER I.—THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SECTION I.—*The General Court.*

ARTICLE 1. Legislative department shall consist of, &c.—Shall assemble every year—Style of.

ART. 2. Governor's veto—Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each house, notwithstanding.

ART. 3. General court may constitute judicatories, courts of record, &c.—Courts, &c., may administer oaths.

ART. 4. General Court may enact laws, &c., not repugnant to the Constitution; may provide for the election or appointment of officers; prescribe their duties; impose taxes; duties and excises, to be disposed of for defence, protection, &c.—Valuation of estates, once in ten years, at least, while, &c.

SECTION II.—*The Senate.*

ARTICLE 1. Senate, number of, and by whom elected—Counties to be districts, until, &c.

ART. 2. Manner and time of choosing senators and councillors—Word "inhabitant" defined—Selectmen to preside at town-meetings—Return of votes—Inhabitants of unincorporated plantations, who pay state taxes, may vote—Plantation meetings—Assessors to notify, &c.

ART. 3. Governor and council to examine and count votes and issue summonses.

ART. 4. Senate to be final judges of elections, &c., of its own members—Vacancies, how filled.

ART. 5. Qualifications of a senator.

ART. 6. Senate not to adjourn for more than two days.

ART. 7. Shall choose its own officers and establish its rules.

ART. 8. Shall try all impeachments—Oaths—Limitation of sentence.

ART. 9. Quorum.

SECTION III.—*House of Representatives.*

ARTICLE 1. Representation of the people.

ART. 2. Representatives, by whom chosen—Proviso as to towns having less than one hundred and fifty ratable polls—Towns liable to fine, in case, &c.—Expense of travelling to and from the general court, how paid.

ART. 3. Qualifications of a representative.

ART. 4. Qualifications of a voter.

ART. 5. Representatives, when chosen.

ART. 6. House alone can impeach.

ART. 7. House to originate all money bills.

ART. 8. Not to adjourn more than two days.

ART. 9. Quorum.

ART. 10. House to judge of returns, &c., of its own members; to choose its officers and establish its rules, &c.—May punish for certain offences—Privileges of members.

ART. 11. Governor and council may punish—General limitations—Trial may be by committee, or otherwise.

CHAPTER II.—THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

SECTION I.—*The Governor.*

ARTICLE 1. Governor—His title.

ART. 2. To be chosen annually—Qualifications.

ART. 3. To be chosen by the people by vote of majority—How chosen when no person has a majority.

ART. 4. Power of governor, and of governor and council.

ART. 5. Same subject.

ART. 6. Governor and council may adjourn general court, in cases, &c., but not exceeding ninety days.

Art. 7. Governor to be commander-in-chief—Limitation.

Art. 8. Governor and council may pardon offences, except, &c., but not before conviction.

Art. 9. All judicial officers, &c., how nominated and appointed.

Art. 10. Militia officers, how elected—How commissioned—Major-generals, how appointed and commissioned—Vacancies, how filled, in case, &c.—Officers, duly commissioned, how removed—Adjutants, &c., how appointed—Organization of militia.

Art. 11. Money, how drawn from the treasury, except, &c.

Art. 12. All public boards, &c., to make quarterly returns.

Art. 13. Salary of governor—Salaries of justices of supreme judicial court—Salaries to be enlarged, if insufficient.

Section II.—*The Lieutenant-Governor.*

Article 1. Lieutenant-governor; his title and qualifications—How chosen.

Art. 2. President of council—Lieutenant-governor a member of, except, &c.

Art. 3. Lieutenant-governor to be acting-governor, in case, &c.

Section III.—*The Council.*

Article 1. Council.

Art. 2. Number; from whom and how chosen—If senators become councillors their seats to be vacated.

Art. 3. Rank of councillors.

Art. 4. No district to have more than two.

Art. 5. Register of council.

Art. 6. Council to exercise the power of governor in case, &c.

Art. 7. Elections may be adjourned, until, &c.—Order thereof.

Section IV.—*Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary, &c.*

Article 1. Secretary, &c., by whom and how chosen—Treasurer ineligible for more than five successive years.

Art. 2. Secretary to keep records, to attend the governor and council, &c.

CHAPTER III.—Judiciary Power.

Article 1. Tenure of all commissioned officers to be expressed—Judicial officers to hold office during good behavior, except, &c.—But may be removed on address.

Art. 2. Justices of supreme judicial court to give opinions when required.

Art. 3. Justices of the peace; tenure of their office.

Art. 4. Provision for holding probate courts.

Art. 5. Provision for determining causes of marriage, divorce, &c.

CHAPTER IV.—Delegates to Congress.

CHAPTER V.—The University at Cambridge, and Encouragement of Literature, &c.

Section I.—*The University.*

Article 1. Harvard College—Powers, privileges, &c., of the president and fellows, confirmed.

Art. 2. All gifts, grants, &c., confirmed.

Art. 3. Who shall be overseers—Power of alteration reserved to the legislature.

Section II.—*The Encouragement of Literature.*

Duty of legislators and magistrates in all future periods.

CHAPTER VI.—Oaths and Subscriptions; Incompatibility of and Exclusion from Offices; Pecuniary Qualifications; Commissions; Writs; Confirmation of Laws; Habeas Corpus; The Enacting Style; Continuance of Officers; Provisions for a future revisal of the Constitution.

Article 1 Oaths, &c.

Art. 2. Plurality of offices, prohibited to governor, &c., except, &c.—Incompatible offices—Bribery, &c., operate as disqualifications.

Art. 3. Value of money ascertained—Property qualifications may be increased.

Art. 4. Provisions respecting commissions.

Art. 5. Provisions respecting writs.

Art. 6. Continuance of former laws, except, &c.

Art. 7. Benefits of habeas corpus secured, except, &c.

Art. 8. The enacting style.

Art. 9. Officers of former government continued until, &c.

Art. 10. Provision for revising constitution.

Art. 11. Provision for preserving and publishing this constitution.

AMENDMENTS.

Article 1. Bill, &c., not approved within five days, not to become a law, if legislature adjourn in the mean time.

Art. 2. General court empowered to charter cities—Proviso.

Art. 3. Qualification of voters for governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives.

Art. 4. Notaries Public, how appointed and removed—Vacancies in the offices of secretary and treasurer, how filled, in case, &c.—Commissary-general may be appointed, in case, &c.—Militia officers, how removed.

Art. 5. Who may vote for captains and subalterns.

Art. 6. Oaths to be taken by all officers; or affirmation, in case, &c.

ART. 7. Tests abolished.

ART. 8. Incompatibility of offices.

ART. 9. Amendments to Constitution, how made.

ART. 10. Commencement of political year; and termination—Meetings for choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, &c., when to be held—May be adjourned—Article, when to go into operation—Inconsistent provisions annulled.

ART. 11. Religious freedom established.

ART. 12. Census of ratable polls to be taken in 1837 and every tenth year thereafter—Representatives, how apportioned—Towns may unite into representative districts—Governor and council to determine the number of representatives to which each town is entitled—Inconsistent provisions in original constitution, annulled.

ART. 13. Census of inhabitants to be taken in 1840 and every tenth year thereafter—Such census to determine the apportionment of senators and representatives for the term of ten years—Senatorial districts declared permanent—Senate to consist of, &c.—Every tenth year governor and council shall assign the number to be chosen in each district—Each district to have at least one senator—House of representatives, how apportioned—Towns may unite into representative districts—Basis of representation and ratio of increase—Governor and council to apportion the number of representatives once in every ten years—Nine councillors to be annually chosen from the people at large. Qualifications of councillors—Not more than one from any senatorial district—Possession of freehold not required as qualification for holding seat in general court or council.

ART. 14. In elections by the people, the person having the highest number of votes to be elected.

ART. 15. Meetings for choice of governor, &c., to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November—In case of failure to elect representatives a second meeting may be held on fourth Monday.

ART. 16. Eight councillors to be chosen annually by the people—Same provision for election as in case of governor—Legislature shall divide Commonwealth into districts—Qualifications of councillors—In case of failure to elect, vacancies, how filled—Governor and council, for time being, to examine returns of votes for governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors, and to issue summonses to persons who appear to be elected—Returns to be laid before the general court to be examined and declared—In case of non-election legislature to proceed to fill vacancies in manner provided by constitution.

ART. 17. Secretary, treasurer, auditor and attorney-general to be chosen annually—Same provisions concerning election, &c., as in case of governor—In case of non-election legislature to choose—Vacancies, how filled—Persons appointed to fill vacancy to hold office until successor is chosen and duly qualified—Office to be deemed vacant unless person elected qualifies himself within ten days—Qualifications of said officers.

Art. 18. School moneys not to be appropriated to schools other than those conducted according to law, and not to be appropriated to sectarian schools.

Art. 19. Legislature to prescribe by law for election of certain officers by the people.

Art. 20. Reading constitution in English, and writing, necessary qualifications of voters.

Art. 21. Census of legal voters and of inhabitants, when taken, &c.—House to consist of 240 members—Legislature to apportion, &c.—Qualifications of representatives—One hundred members a quorum.

Art. 22. Census, &c.—Senate to consist of 40 members—Senatorial districts, &c.—Qualifications of Senators—Sixteen members a quorum.

Art. 23. Residence of two years required of naturalized citizen, to entitle to suffrage or make eligible to office.

Art. 24. Vacancies in the senate.

Art. 25. Vacancies in the council.

PREAMBLE.

The end of the institution, maintenance and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic; to protect it; and to furnish the individuals who compose it, with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquillity, their natural rights, and the blessings of life: and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity and happiness.

The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals; it is a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. It is the duty of the people, therefore, in framing a constitution of government, to provide for an equitable mode of making laws, as well as for an impartial interpretation, and a faithful execution of them; that every man may, at all times, find his security in them.

We, therefore, the people of Massachusetts, acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the great Legislator of the universe, in affording us, in the course of his providence,

an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud, violence or surprise, of entering into an original, explicit and solemn compact with each other; and of forming a new constitution of civil government for ourselves and posterity; and devoutly imploring his direction in so interesting a design, do agree upon, ordain and establish, the following *Declaration of Rights, and Frame of Government*, as the CONSTITUTION of the COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PART THE FIRST.

A Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ARTICLE I. All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

ART. II. It is the right as well as the duty of all men in society, publicly, and at stated seasons, to worship the SUPREME BEING, the great Creator and Preserver of the universe. And no subject shall be hurt, molested or restrained, in his person, liberty or estate, for worshipping GOD in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; or for his religious profession or sentiments; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship.

ART. III. As the happiness of a people, and the good order and preservation of civil government, essentially depend upon piety, religion and morality; and as these cannot be generally diffused through a community, but by the institution of the public worship of GOD, and of public

instructions in piety, religion and morality: therefore, to promote their happiness, and to secure the good order and preservation of their government, the people of this Commonwealth have a right to invest their legislature with power to authorize and require, and the legislature shall, from time to time, authorize and require, the several towns, parishes, precincts and other bodies politic, or religious societies, to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the institution of the public worship of GOD, and for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers of piety, religion and morality, in all cases where such provision shall not be made voluntarily. [See Amendments, Article XI.]

And the people of this Commonwealth have also a right to, and do, invest their legislature with authority to enjoin upon all the subjects an attendance upon the instructions of the public teachers aforesaid, at stated times and seasons, if there be any on whose instructions they can conscientiously and conveniently attend. [See Amendments, Article XI.]

Provided notwithstanding, that the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, shall, at all times, have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance. [See Amendments, Article XI.]

And all moneys paid by the subject to the support of public worship, and of the public teachers aforesaid, shall, if he require it, be uniformly applied to the support of the public teacher or teachers of his own religious sect or denomination, provided there be any on whose instructions he attends; otherwise it may be paid towards the support of the teacher or teachers of the parish or precinct in which the said moneys are raised. [See Amendments, Article XI.]

And every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good subjects of the Commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law: and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another

shall ever be established by law. [See Amendments, Article XI.]

ART. IV. The people of this Commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign, and independent State; and do, and forever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not, or may not hereafter, be by them expressly delegated to the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

ART. V. All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them.

ART. VI. No man, nor corporation, or association of men, have any other title to obtain advantages, or particular and exclusive privileges, distinct from those of the community, than what arises from the consideration of services rendered to the public; and this title being in nature neither hereditary, nor transmissible to children, or descendants, or relations by blood, the idea of a man born a magistrate, law-giver, or judge, is absurd and unnatural.

ART. VII. Government is instituted for the common good, for the protection, safety, prosperity and happiness of the people; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men: Therefore the people alone have an incontestible, unalienable and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity and happiness require it.

ART. VIII. In order to prevent those who are vested with authority, from becoming oppressors, the people have

a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to return to private life; and to fill up vacant places by certain and regular elections and appointments.

ART. IX. All elections ought to be free; and all the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, having such qualifications as they shall establish by their frame of government, have an equal right to elect officers, and to be elected, for public employments.

ART. X. Each individual of the society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty and property, according to standing laws. He is obliged, consequently, to contribute his share to the expense of this protection; to give his personal service, or an equivalent, when necessary: but no part of the property of any individual, can, with justice, be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people. In fine, the people of this Commonwealth are not controllable by any other laws, than those to which their constitutional representative body have given their consent. And whenever the public exigencies require that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor.

ART. XI. Every subject of the Commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without any denial; promptly, and without delay; conformably to the laws.

ART. XII. No subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or offence, until the same is fully and plainly, sub-

stantially and formally, described to him; or be compelled to accuse, or furnish evidence against himself. And every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs that may be favorable to him; to meet the witnesses against him, face to face, and to be fully heard in his defence by himself, or his counsel, at his election. And no subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled, or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

And the legislature shall not make any law that shall subject any person to a capital, or infamous punishment, excepting for the government of the army and navy, without trial by jury.

Art. XIII. In criminal prosecutions, the verification of facts, in the vicinity where they happen, is one of the greatest securities of the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

Art. XIV. Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation; and if the order in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest, or seizure; and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities prescribed by the laws.

Art. XV. In all controversies concerning property, and in all suits between two or more persons, except in cases in which it has heretofore been otherways used and practised,

the parties have a right to trial by jury; and this method of procedure shall be held sacred, unless, in causes arising on the high seas, and such as relate to mariners' wages, the legislature shall hereafter find it necessary to alter it.

ART. XVI. The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this Commonwealth.

ART. XVII. The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence. And as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be maintained without the consent of the legislature; and the military power shall always be held in an exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.

ART. XVIII. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government. The people ought, consequently, to have a particular attention to all those principles, in the choice of their officers and representatives: and they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates, an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the Commonwealth.

ART. XIX. The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good; give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer.

ART. XX. The power of suspending the laws, or the execution of the laws, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature, or by authority derived from it, to be exercised in such particular cases only as the legislature shall expressly provide for.

ART. XXI. The freedom of deliberation, speech and debate, in either house of the legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action or complaint, in any other court or place whatsoever.

ART. XXII. The legislature ought frequently to assemble for the redress of grievances, for correcting, strengthening and confirming the laws, and for making new laws, as the common good may require.

ART. XXIII. No subsidy, charge, tax, impost, or duties, ought to be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people, or their representatives in the legislature.

ART. XXIV. Laws made to punish for actions done before the existence of such laws, and which have not been declared crimes by preceding laws, are unjust, oppressive, and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a free government.

ART. XXV. No subject ought, in any case, or in any time, to be declared guilty of treason or felony by the legislature.

ART. XXVI. No magistrate or court of law shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments.

ART. XXVII. In time of peace, no soldier ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, such quarters ought not to be made but by the civil magistrate, in a manner ordained by the legislature.

ART. XXVIII. No person can in any case be subjected to law-martial, or to any penalties or pains, by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the legislature.

ART. XXIX. It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws, and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial and independent as the lot of humanity will admit. It is, therefore, not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, and of every citizen, that the judges of the supreme judicial court should hold their offices as long as they behave themselves well, and that they should have honorable salaries ascertained and established by standing laws.

ART. XXX. In the government of this Commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them; the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them; the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them: to the end it may be a government of laws, and not of men.

PART THE SECOND.

The Frame of Government.

THE people, inhabiting the territory formerly called the Province of Massachusetts Bay, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other, to form themselves into a free, sovereign and independent body politic or state, by the name of THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAPTER I.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SECTION I.

The General Court.

ARTICLE I. The department of legislation shall be formed by two branches, a Senate and House of Representatives, each of which shall have a negative on the other.

The legislative body shall assemble every year, on the last Wednesday in May, and at such other times as they shall judge necessary; and shall dissolve and be dissolved, on the day next preceding the said last Wednesday in May; and shall be styled, THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS. [See Amendments, Article X.]

ART. II. No bill or resolve of the senate or house of representatives shall become a law, and have force as such, until it shall have been laid before the governor for his revisal; and if he, upon such revision, approve thereof, he shall signify his approbation by signing the same. But if he have any objection to the passing of such bill or resolve, he shall return the same, together with his objections thereto, in

writing, to the senate or house of representatives, in whichsoever the same shall have originated, who shall enter the objections sent down by the governor, at large, on their records, and proceed to reconsider the said bill or resolve: but if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the said senate or house of representatives, shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law: but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for, or against, the said bill or resolve, shall be entered upon the public records of the Commonwealth.

And in order to prevent unnecessary delays, if any bill or resolve shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented, the same shall have the force of a law. [See Amendments, Article I.]

ART. III. The general court shall forever have full power and authority to erect and constitute judicatories and courts of record, or other courts, to be held in the name of the Commonwealth, for the hearing, trying and determining of all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, processes, plaints, actions, matters, causes and things, whatsoever, arising or happening within the Commonwealth, or between or concerning persons inhabiting, or residing, or brought within the same; whether the same be criminal or civil, or whether the said crimes be capital or not capital, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed; and for the awarding and making out of execution thereupon: to which courts and judicatories are hereby given and granted full power and authority, from time to time, to administer oaths or affirmations, for the better discovery

of truth in any matter in controversy, or depending before them.

Art. IV. And further, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the said general court, from time to time, to make, ordain and establish, all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws, statutes and ordinances, directions and instructions, either with penalties or without; so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution, as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of this Commonwealth, and for the government and ordering thereof, and of the subjects of the same, and for the necessary support and defence of the government thereof; and to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws for the naming and settling, all civil officers within the said Commonwealth, the election and constitution of whom are not hereafter in this form of government otherwise provided for; and to set forth the several duties, powers and limits, of the several civil and military officers of this Commonwealth, and the forms of such oaths or affirmations as shall be respectively administered unto them for the execution of their several offices and places, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution; and to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes, upon all the inhabitants of, and persons resident, and estates lying, within the said Commonwealth; and also to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises upon any produce, goods, wares, merchandise, and commodities whatsoever, brought into, produced, manufactured, or being within the same; to be issued and disposed of by warrant, under the hand of the governor of this Commonwealth for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the public service, in the necessary defence and support of the government of the said Commonwealth, and the protection and preservation of the subjects thereof,

according to such acts as are, or shall be in force within the same.

And while the public charges of government, or any part thereof, shall be assessed on polls and estates, in the manner that has hitherto been practised, in order that such assessments may be made with equality, there shall be a valuation of estates within the Commonwealth, taken anew, once in every ten years at least, and as much oftener as the general court shall order.

CHAPTER I.

SECTION II.

Senate.

ARTICLE I. There shall be annually elected, by the freeholders and other inhabitants of this Commonwealth, qualified as in this constitution is provided, forty persons to be councillors and senators, for the year ensuing their election; to be chosen by the inhabitants of the districts, into which the Commonwealth may from time to time be divided by the general court for that purpose: and the general court, in assigning the numbers to be elected by the respective districts, shall govern themselves by the proportion of the public taxes paid by the said districts; and timely make known, to the inhabitants of the Commonwealth, the limits of each district, and the number of councillors and senators to be chosen therein: provided, that the number of such districts shall never be less than thirteen; and that no district be so large as to entitle the same to choose more than six senators. [See Amendments, Articles XIII. and XVI.]

And the several counties in this Commonwealth shall, until the general court shall determine it necessary to alter the said districts, be districts for the choice of councillors and senators, (except that the counties of Dukes County and

Nantucket shall form one district for that purpose,) and shall elect the following number for councillors and senators, viz. :— [See Amendments, Article XIII.]

Suffolk, ...	six.	York, ...	two.
Essex, ...	six.	Dukes County and Nantucket, . .	one.
Middlesex, . . .	five.		
Hampshire, . . .	four.	Worcester.	five.
Plymouth, . . .	three.	Cumberland, . . .	one.
Barnstable, . . .	one.	Lincoln, ...	one.
Bristol, ...	three.	Berkshire, ...	two.

Art. II. The senate shall be the first branch of the legislature; and the senators shall be chosen in the following manner, viz.: there shall be a meeting on the first Monday in April, annually, forever, of the inhabitants of each town in the several counties of this Commonwealth, to be called by the selectmen, and warned in due course of law, at least seven days before the first Monday in April, for the purpose of electing persons to be senators and councillors; and at such meetings every male inhabitant of twenty-one years of age and upwards, having a freehold estate, within the Commonwealth, of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to give in his vote for the senators for the district of which he is an inhabitant. And to remove all doubts concerning the meaning of the word "inhabitant," in this constitution, every person shall be considered as an inhabitant, for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office, or place within this State, in that town, district, or plantation, where he dwelleth, or hath his home. [See Amendments, Articles II., III., X., XIV., XV.]

The selectmen of the several towns shall preside at such meetings impartially, and shall receive the votes of all the inhabitants of such towns present and qualified to vote for senators, and shall sort and count them in open town meeting, and in presence of the town clerk, who shall make a fair record, in presence of the selectmen, and in open town

meeting, of the name of every person voted for, and of the number of votes against his name; and a fair copy of this record shall be attested by the selectmen and the town clerk, and shall be sealed up, directed to the secretary of the Commonwealth, for the time being, with a superscription expressing the purport of the contents thereof, and delivered by the town clerk of such towns, to the sheriff of the county in which such town lies, thirty days at least before the last Wednesday in May, annually; or it shall be delivered into the Secretary's office seventeen days at least before the said last Wednesday in May; and the sheriff of each county shall deliver all such certificates, by him received, into the secretary's office, seventeen days before the said last Wednesday in May. [See Amendments, Articles II. and X.]

And the inhabitants of plantations unincorporated, qualified as this constitution provides, who are or shall be empowered and required to assess taxes upon themselves toward the support of government, shall have the same privilege of voting for councillors and senators, in the plantations where they reside, as town inhabitants have in their respective towns; and the plantation meetings for that purpose shall be held, annually, on the same first Monday in April, at such place in the plantations, respectively, as the assessors thereof shall direct; which assessors shall have like authority for notifying the electors, collecting and returning the votes, as the selectmen and town clerks have in their several towns, by this constitution. And all other persons living in places unincorporated, (qualified as aforesaid,) who shall be assessed to the support of government, by the assessors of an adjacent town, shall have the privilege of giving in their votes for councillors and senators, in the town where they shall be assessed, and be notified of the place of meeting, by the selectmen of the town where they shall be assessed, for that purpose, accordingly. [See Amendments, Article X.]

ART. III. And that there may be a due convention of senators on the last Wednesday in May, annually, the governor, with five of the council, for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of such records; and fourteen days before the said day, he shall issue his summons to such persons as shall appear to be chosen by a majority of voters, to attend on that day, and take their seats accordingly: provided, nevertheless, that for the first year, the said returned copies shall be examined by the president and five of the council of the former constitution of government; and the said president, shall, in like manner, issue his summons to the persons so elected, that they may take their seats as aforesaid. [See Amendments, Article X.]

ART. IV. The senate shall be the final judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members,-as pointed out in the constitution, and shall, on the said last Wednesday in May, annually, determine and declare who are elected by each district, to be senators, by a majority of votes: and in case there shall not appear to be the full number of senators returned, elected by a majority of votes, for any district, the deficiency shall be supplied in the following manner, viz.: The members of the house of representatives, and such senators as shall be declared elected, shall take the names of such persons as shall be found to have the highest number of votes in such district, and not elected, amounting to twice the number of senators wanting, if there be so many voted for; and out of these, shall elect by ballot a number of senators sufficient to fill up the vacancies in such district; and in this manner all such vacancies shall be filled up in every district of the Commonwealth; and in like manner all vacancies in the senate, arising by death, removal out of the State, or otherwise, shall be supplied as soon as may be after such vacancies shall happen. [See Amendments, Article X.]

ART. V. Provided, nevertheless, that no person shall be capable of being elected as a senator, who is not seized in his own right of a freehold, within this Commonwealth, of the value of three hundred pounds at least, or possessed of personal estate to the value of six hundred pounds at least, or of both to the amount of the same sum, and who has not been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth for the space of five years immediately preceding his election, and, at the time of his election, he shall be an inhabitant in the district for which he shall be chosen. [See Amendments, Article XIII.]

ART. VI. The senate shall have power to adjourn themselves, provided such adjournments do not exceed two days at a time.

ART. VII. The senate shall choose its own president, appoint its own officers, and determine its own rules of proceeding.

ART. VIII. The senate shall be a court, with full authority, to hear and determine all impeachments made by the house of representatives, against any officer or officers of the Commonwealth, for misconduct and maladministration in their offices: but, previous to the trial of every impeachment, the members of the senate shall, respectively, be sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit, under this Commonwealth: but the party so convicted shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to the laws of the land.

ART. IX. Not less than sixteen members of the senate shall constitute a quorum for doing business.

CHAPTER I.

SECTION III.

House of Representatives.

ARTICLE I. There shall be in the legislature of this Commonwealth, a representation of the people, annually elected, and founded upon the principle of equality.

ART. II. And in order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this Commonwealth, founded upon the principle of equality, every corporate town, containing one hundred and fifty ratable polls, may elect one representative; every corporate town containing three hundred and seventy-five ratable polls, may elect two representatives; every corporate town containing six hundred ratable polls, may elect three representatives; and proceeding in that manner, making two hundred and twenty-five ratable polls the mean increasing number for every additional representative. [See Amendments, Articles XII. and XIII.]

Provided, nevertheless, that each town now incorporated, not having one hundred and fifty ratable polls, may elect one representative; but no place shall hereafter be incorporated with the privilege of electing a representative, unless there are within the same, one hundred and fifty ratable polls.

And the house of representatives shall have power, from time to time, to impose fines upon such towns as shall neglect to choose and return members to the same, agreeably to this constitution.

The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session, and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave.

ART. III. Every member of the house of representatives shall be chosen by written votes; and, for one year at least, next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of, and have been seized in his own right, of a freehold of the value of one hundred pounds, within the town he shall be chosen to represent, or any ratable estate to the value of two hundred pounds; and he shall cease to represent the said town, immediately on his ceasing to be qualified as aforesaid. [See Amendments, Articles XIII. and XIV.]

ART. IV. Every male person, being twenty-one years of age, and resident in any particular town in this Commonwealth, for the space of one year next preceding, having a freehold estate within the same town, of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to vote in the choice of a representative or representatives for the said town. [See Amendments, Article III.]

ART. V. The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen annually in the month of May, ten days at least, before the last Wednesday of that month. [See Amendments, Articles X. and XV.]

ART. VI. The house of representatives shall be the grand inquest of this Commonwealth; and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the senate.

ART. VII. All money bills shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

ART. VIII. The house of representatives shall have power to adjourn themselves; provided such adjournment shall not exceed two days at a time.

ART. IX. Not less than sixty members of the house of representatives shall constitute a quorum for doing business.

ART. X. The house of representatives shall be the judge of the returns, elections, and qualifications of its own members, as pointed out in the constitution; shall choose their own speaker, appoint their own officers, and settle the rules and orders of proceeding in their own house. They shall have authority to punish by imprisonment, every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, in the town where the general court is sitting, and during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members, for any thing said or done in the house; or who shall assault any of them therefor; or who shall assault, or arrest, any witness, or other person, ordered to attend the house, in his way in going, or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by the order of the house.

And no member of the house of representatives shall be arrested, or held to bail on mean process, during his going unto, returning from, or his attending, the general assembly.

ART. XI. The senate shall have the same powers in the like cases; and the governor and council shall have the same authority to punish in like cases: provided that no imprisonment, on the warrant or order of the governor, council, senate, or house of representatives, for either of the above described offences, be for a term exceeding thirty days.

And the senate and house of representatives may try and determine all cases where their rights and privileges are concerned, and which, by the constitution, they have authority to try and determine, by committees of their own members, or in such other way as they may, respectively, think best.

CHAPTER II.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

SECTION I.

Governor.

ARTICLE I. There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be styled—THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS;—and whose title shall be —*His Excellency.*

ART. II. The governor shall be chosen annually; and no person shall be eligible to this office, unless, at the time of his election, he shall have been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth for seven years next preceding; and unless he shall, at the same time, be seized, in his own right, of a freehold, within the Commonwealth, of the value of one thousand pounds; and unless he shall declare himself to be of the Christian religion. [See Amendments, Article VII.]

ART. III. Those persons who shall be qualified to vote for senators and representatives, within the several towns of this Commonwealth, shall, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, on the first Monday of April, annually, give in their votes for a governor, to the selectmen, who shall preside at such meetings; and the town clerk, in the presence and with the assistance of the selectmen, shall, in open town meeting, sort and count the votes, and form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name; and shall make a fair record of the same in the town books, and a public declaration thereof in the said meeting; and shall, in the presence of the inhabitants, seal up copies of the said list, attested by him and the selectmen, and transmit the same to the sheriff of the county, thirty days at least before the last Wednesday in May;

and the sheriff shall transmit the same to the secretary's office seventeen days at least before the said last Wednesday in May; or the selectmen may cause returns of the same to be made to the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, seventeen days, at least, before the said day; and the secretary shall lay the same before the senate and the house of representatives, on the last Wednesday in May, to be by them examined; and in case of an election by a majority of all the votes returned, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but if no person shall have a majority of votes, the house of representatives, shall, by ballot, elect two out of four persons, who had the highest number of votes, if so many shall have been voted for; but, if otherwise, out of the number voted for; and make return to the senate of the two persons so elected; on which, the senate shall proceed, by ballot, to elect one, who shall be declared governor. [See Amendments, Articles II., X., XIV., XV.]

Art. IV. The governor shall have authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together the councillors of this Commonwealth for the time being; and the governor, with the said councillors, or five of them, at least, shall, and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the Commonwealth, agreeably to the constitution and the laws of the land.

Art. V. The governor, with advice of council, shall have full power and authority, during the session of the general court, to adjourn or prorogue the same to any time the two houses shall desire; and to dissolve the same on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May; and, in the recess of the said court, to prorogue the same from time to time, not exceeding ninety days in any one recess; and to call it together sooner than the time to which it may be adjourned or prorogued, if the welfare of the Commonwealth shall require the same; and in case of any infectious

disorder prevailing in the place where the said court is next at any time to convene, or any other cause happening, whereby danger may arise to the health or lives of the members from their attendance, he may direct the session to be held at some other, the most convenient place within the State. [See Amendments, Article X.]

And the governor shall dissolve the said general court on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May. [See Amendments, Article X.]

ART. VI. In cases of disagreement between the two houses, with regard to the necessity, expediency, or time of adjournment, or prorogation, the governor, with advice of the council, shall have a right to adjourn or prorogue the general court, not exceeding ninety days, as he shall determine the public good shall require.

ART. VII. The governor of this Commonwealth, for the time being, shall be the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of all the military forces of the State, by sea and land; and shall have full power, by himself, or by any commander, or other officer or officers, from time to time, to train, instruct, exercise and govern the militia and navy; and, for the special defence and safety of the Commonwealth, to assemble in martial array, and put in warlike posture, the inhabitants thereof, and to lead and conduct them, and with them, to encounter, repel, resist, expel and pursue, by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, within or without the limits of this Commonwealth, and also to kill, slay and destroy, if necessary, and conquer, by all fitting ways, enterprises and means whatsoever, all, and every such person and persons as shall, at any time hereafter, in a hostile manner, attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment, or annoyance of this Commonwealth; and to use and exercise, over the army and navy, and over the militia in actual service, the law martial, in time of war or invasion, and also in

time of rebellion, declared by the legislature to exist, as occasion shall necessarily require; and to take and surprise, by all ways and means whatsoever, all and every such person or persons, with their ships, arms, ammunition and other goods, as shall, in a hostile manner, invade or attempt the invading, conquering, or annoying this Commonwealth; and that the governor be intrusted with all these and other powers, incident to the offices of captain-general and commander-in-chief, and admiral, to be exercised agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution, and the laws of the land, and not otherwise.

Provided, that the said governor shall not, at any time hereafter, by virtue of any power by this constitution granted, or hereafter to be granted to him by the legislature, transport any of the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same, without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the general court; except so far as may be necessary to march or transport them by land or water, for the defence of such part of the State to which they cannot otherwise conveniently have access.

Art. VIII. The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate, by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of council; but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with advice of the council, before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.

Art. IX. All judicial officers, the attorney-general, the solicitor-general, all sheriffs, coroners, and registers of probate, shall be nominated and appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council; and every

such nomination shall be made by the governor, and made at least seven days prior to such appointment. [See Amendments, Articles XIV., XVII., XIX.]

Art. X. The captains and subalterns of the militia shall be elected by the written votes of the train-band and alarm list of their respective companies, of twenty-one years of age and upwards; the field officers of regiments shall be elected by the written votes of the captains and subalterns of their respective regiments; the brigadiers shall be elected in like manner, by the field officers of their respective brigades; and such officers, so elected, shall be commissioned by the governor, who shall determine their rank. [See Amendments, Article V.]

The legislature shall, by standing laws, direct the time and manner of convening the electors, and of collecting votes, and of certifying to the governor the officers elected.

The major-generals shall be appointed by the senate and house of representatives, each having a negative upon the other; and be commissioned by the governor.

And if the electors of brigadiers, field officers, captains or subalterns, shall neglect or refuse to make such elections, after being duly notified, according to the laws for the time being, then the governor, with advice of council, shall appoint suitable persons to fill such offices.

And no officer, duly commissioned to command in the militia, shall be removed from his office, but by the address of both houses to the governor, or by fair trial in court martial, pursuant to the laws of the Commonwealth for the time being. [See Amendments, Article IV.]

The commanding officers of regiments shall appoint their adjutants and quarter-masters; the brigadiers their brigade-majors; and the major-generals their aids; and the governor shall appoint the adjutant-general.

The governor, with advice of council, shall appoint all officers of the continental army, whom by the confederation

of the United States it is provided that this Commonwealth shall appoint,—as also all officers of forts and garrisons.

The divisions of the militia into brigades, regiments and companies, made in pursuance of the militia laws now in force, shall be considered as the proper divisions of the militia of this Commonwealth, until the same shall be altered in pursuance of some future law.

ART. XI. No moneys shall be issued out of the treasury of this Commonwealth and disposed of (except such sums as may be appropriated for the redemption of bills of credit or treasurer's notes, or for the payment of interest arising thereon) but by warrant under the hand of the governor for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the necessary defence and support of the Commonwealth, and for the protection and preservation of the inhabitants thereof, agreeably to the acts and resolves of the general court.

ART. XII. All public boards, the commissary-general, all superintending officers of public magazines and stores, belonging to this Commonwealth, and all commanding officers of forts and garrisons within the same, shall, once in every three months, officially and without requisition, and at other times, when required by the governor, deliver to him an account of all goods, stores, provisions, ammunition, cannon with their appendages, and small arms with their accoutrements, and of all other public property whatever under their care, respectively; distinguishing the quantity, number, quality, and kind of each, as particularly as may be; together with the condition of such forts and garrisons; and the said commanding officer shall exhibit to the governor, when required by him, true and exact plans of such forts, and of the land and sea, or harbor or harbors, adjacent.

And the said boards, and all public officers, shall communicate to the governor, as soon as may be after receiving the

same, all letters, dispatches, and intelligences of a public nature, which shall be directed to them respectively.

ART. XIII. As the public good requires that the governor should not be under the undue influence of any of the members of the general court, by a dependence on them for his support—that he should, in all cases, act with freedom for the benefit of the public—that he should not have his attention necessarily diverted from that object to his private concerns—and that he should maintain the dignity of the Commonwealth in the character of its chief magistrate—it is necessary that he should have an honorable stated salary, of a fixed and permanent value, amply sufficient for those purposes, and established by standing laws: and it shall be among the first acts of the general court, after the commencement of this constitution, to establish such salary by law accordingly.

Permanent and honorable salaries shall also be established by law for the justices of the supreme judicial court.

And if it shall be found, that any of the salaries aforesaid, so established, are insufficient, they shall, from time to time, be enlarged, as the general court shall judge proper.

CHAPTER II.

SECTION II.

Lieutenant-Governor.

ARTICLE I. There shall be annually elected a lieutenant-governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose title shall be—*His Honor;* and who shall be qualified, in point of religion, property, and residence in the Commonwealth, in the same manner with the governor; and the day and manner of his election, and the qualifications of the

electors, shall be the same as are required in the election of a governor. The return of the votes for this officer, and the declaration of his election, shall be in the same manner; and if no one person shall be found to have a majority of all the votes returned, the vacancy shall be filled by the senate and house of representatives, in the same manner as the governor is to be elected, in case no one person shall have a majority of the votes of the people to be governor. [See Amendments, Articles III., VI., X., XV.]

Art. II. The governor, and in his absence the lieutenant-governor, shall be president of the council, but shall have no vote in council; and the lieutenant-governor shall always be a member of the council, except when the chair of the governor shall be vacant.

Art. III. Whenever the chair of the governor shall be vacant, by reason of his death, or absence from the Commonwealth, or otherwise, the lieutenant-governor, for the time being, shall, during such vacancy, perform all the duties incumbent upon the governor, and shall have and exercise all the powers and authorities, which, by this constitution, the governor is vested with, when personally present.

CHAPTER II.

SECTION III.

Council, and the Manner of settling Elections by the Legislature.

Article I. There shall be a council for advising the governor in the executive part of the government, to consist of nine persons besides the lieutenant-governor, whom the governor, for the time being, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble

and call together; and the governor, with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the Commonwealth, according to the laws of the land. [See Amendments, Article XVI.]

ART. II. Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the persons returned for councillors and senators, on the last Wednesday in May, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives assembled in one room; and in case there shall not be found, upon the first choice, the whole number of nine persons who will accept a seat in the council, the deficiency shall be made up by the electors aforesaid from among the people at large; and the number of senators left, shall constitute the senate for the year. The seats of the persons thus elected from the senate, and accepting the trust, shall be vacated in the senate. [See Amendments, Articles X., XIII., XVI.]

ART. III. The councillors, in the civil arrangements of the Commonwealth, shall have rank next after the lieutenant-governor.

ART. IV. Not more than two councillors shall be chosen out of any one district of this Commonwealth.

ART. V. The resolutions and advice of the council shall be recorded in a register, and signed by the members present; and this record may be called for, at any time, by either house of the legislature; and any member of the council may insert his opinion, contrary to the resolution of the majority.

ART. VI. Whenever the office of the governor and lieutenant-governor shall be vacant, by reason of death, absence, or otherwise, then the council, or the major part of them,

shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority, to do, and execute, all and every such acts, matters and things, as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could, by virtue of this constitution, do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.

Art. VII. And whereas the elections appointed to be made by this constitution, on the last Wednesday in May, annually, by the two houses of the legislature, may not be completed on that day, the said elections may be adjourned from day to day, until the same shall be completed. And the order of elections shall be as follows: the vacancies in the senate, if any, shall first be filled up; the governor and lieutenant-governor shall then be elected, provided there should be no choice of them by the people; and afterwards the two houses shall proceed to the election of the council.

CHAPTER II.

SECTION IV.

Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary, &c.

Article I. The secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, and the commissary-general, notaries public, and naval officers, shall be chosen annually, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room. And, that the citizens of this Commonwealth may be assured, from time to time, that the moneys remaining in the public treasury, upon the settlement and liquidation of the public accounts, are their property, no man shall be eligible as treasurer and receiver-general more than five years successively. [See Amendments, Articles IV., XVII.]

Art. II. The records of the Commonwealth shall be kept in the office of the secretary, who may appoint his deputies,

for whose conduct he shall be accountable, and he shall attend the governor and council, the senate and house of representatives, in person, or by his deputies, as they shall respectively require.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIARY POWER.

ARTICLE I. The tenure, that all commission officers shall by law have in their offices, shall be expressed in their respective commissions. All judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting such concerning whom there is different provision made in this constitution: provided, nevertheless, the governor, with consent of the council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature.

ART. II. Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor and council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the supreme judicial court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

ART. III. In order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any justice of the peace, who shall fail of discharging the important duties of his office with ability or fidelity, all commissions of justices of the peace shall expire and become void, in the term of seven years from their respective dates; and, upon the expiration of any commission, the same may, if necessary, be renewed, or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well-being of the Commonwealth.

ART. IV. The judges of probate of wills, and for granting letters of administration, shall hold their courts at such place or places, on fixed days, as the convenience of the peo-

ple shall require; and the legislature shall, from time to time, hereafter appoint such times and places; until which appointments, the said courts shall be holden at the times and places which the respective judges shall direct.

ART. V. All causes of marriage, divorce and alimony, and all appeals from the judges of probate, shall be heard and determined by the governor and council, until the legislature shall, by law, make other provision.

CHAPTER IV.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

The delegates of this Commonwealth to the congress of the United States shall, some time in the month of June, annually, be elected by the joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, assembled together in one room; to serve in congress for one year, to commence on the first Monday in November then next ensuing. They shall have commissions under the hand of the governor, and the great seal of the Commonwealth; but may be recalled at any time within the year, and others chosen and commissioned, in the same manner, in their stead. [Annulled by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.]

CHAPTER V.

THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE, AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, &C.

SECTION I.

The University.

ARTICLE I. Whereas our wise and pious ancestors, so early as the year one thousand six hundred and thirty-six, laid the

foundation of Harvard College, in which university many persons of great eminence have, by the blessing of GOD, been initiated in those arts and sciences which qualified them for public employments, both in church and state; and whereas the encouragement of arts and sciences, and all good literature, tends to the honor of GOD, the advantage of the Christian religion, and the great benefit of this, and the other United States of America,—it is declared, that the PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE, in their corporate capacity, and their successors in that capacity, their officers and servants, shall have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy, all the powers, authorities, rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and franchises, which they now have, or are entitled to have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy; and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed unto them, the said president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors, and to their officers, and servants, respectively, forever.

ART. II. And whereas there have been, at sundry times, by divers persons, gifts, grants, devises of houses, lands, tenements, goods, chattels, legacies and conveyances, heretofore made, either to Harvard College in Cambridge, in New England, or to the president and fellows of Harvard College, or to the said college, by some other description, under several charters successively; it is declared, that all the said gifts, grants, devises, legacies and conveyances, are hereby forever confirmed unto the president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors, in the capacity aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the donor or donors, grantor or grantors, devisor or devisors.

ART. III. And whereas by an act of the general court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, passed in the year one thousand six hundred and forty-two, the governor and deputy-governor, for the time being, and all the magistrates of that jurisdiction, were, with the president, and a number of

the clergy in the said act described, constituted the overseers of Harvard College; and it being necessary, in this new constitution of government, to ascertain who shall be deemed successors to the said governor, deputy-governor, and magistrates; it is declared, that the governor, lieutenant-governor, council and senate of this Commonwealth, are, and shall be deemed, their successors; who, with the president of Harvard College, for the time being, together with the ministers of the congregational churches in the towns of Cambridge, Watertown, Charlestown, Boston, Roxbury and Dorchester, mentioned in the said act, shall be, and hereby are, vested with all the powers and authority belonging, or in any way appertaining, to the overseers of Harvard College; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the legislature of this Commonwealth from making such alterations in the government of the said university, as shall be conducive to its advantage, and the interest of the republic of letters, in as full a manner as might have been done by the legislature of the late Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

CHAPTER V.

SECTION II.

The Encouragement of Literature, &c.

Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties; and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this Commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them; especially the university

at Cambridge, public schools, and grammar schools in the towns; to encourage private societies, and public institutions, rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and a natural history of the country, to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings; sincerity, good humor, and all social affections and generous sentiments among the people. [See Amendments, Article XVIII.]

CHAPTER VI.

OATHS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS; INCOMPATIBILITY OF AND EXCLUSION FROM OFFICES; PECUNIARY QUALIFICATIONS; COMMISSIONS; WRITS; CONFIRMATION OF LAWS; HABEAS CORPUS; THE ENACTING STYLE; CONTINUANCE OF OFFICERS; PROVISION FOR A FUTURE REVISAL OF THE CONSTITUTION, &c.

ARTICLE I. Any person chosen governor, lieutenant-governor, councillor, senator, or representative, and accepting the trust, shall, before he proceed to execute the duties of his place or office, make and subscribe the following declaration, viz.:

"I, A. B., do declare, that I believe the Christian religion, and have a firm persuasion of its truth; and that I am seized and possessed, in my own right, of the property required by the constitution, as one qualification for the office or place to which I am elected." [See Amendments, Article VII.]

And the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, shall make and subscribe the said declaration, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and the senators and representatives, first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution,

and forever afterwards, before the governor and council for the time being.

And every person, chosen to either of the places or offices aforesaid, as also any person appointed or commissioned to any judicial, executive, military, or other office under the government, shall, before he enters on the discharge of the business of his place or office, take and subscribe the following declaration, and oaths or affirmations, viz. :

"I, A. B., do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify and declare, that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign, and independent State; and I do swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the said Commonwealth, and that I will defend the same against traitorous conspiracies and all hostile attempts whatsoever; and that I do renounce and abjure all allegiance, subjection and obedience to the king, queen, or government of Great Britain, (as the case may be,) and every other foreign power whatsoever; and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, superiority, preëminence, authority, dispensing or other power, in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this Commonwealth; except the authority and power which is or may be vested by their constituents in the congress of the United States; and I do further testify and declare, that no man, or body of men, hath, or can have, any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this oath, declaration, or affirmation; and that I do make this acknowledgment, profession, testimony, declaration, denial, renunciation and abjuration, heartily and truly, according to the common meaning and acceptation of the foregoing words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. So help me, God."

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as , according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the rules

and regulations of the constitution, and the laws of the Commonwealth. So help me, GOD." [See Amendments, Article VI.]

Provided always, that when any person, chosen or appointed as aforesaid, shall be of the denomination of the people called Quakers, and shall decline taking the said oaths, he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, and subscribe the same, omitting the words, "*I do swear*," "*and abjure*," "*oath or*," "*and abjuration*," in the first oath; and in the second oath, the words, "*swear and*," and in each of them the words, "*So help me*, GOD;" subjoining instead thereof, "*This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*" [See Amendments, Article VI.]

And the said oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, before the president of the senate, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and by the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution; and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being; and by the residue of the officers aforesaid, before such persons, and in such manner, as from time to time shall be prescribed by the legislature.

ART. II. No governor, lieutenant-governor, or judge of the supreme judicial court, shall hold any other office or place, under the authority of this Commonwealth, except such as by this constitution they are admitted to hold, saving that the judges of the said court may hold the offices of justices of the peace through the State; nor shall they hold any other place or office, or receive any pension or salary from any other state, or government, or power, whatever.

No person shall be capable of holding or exercising at the same time, within this State, more than one of the following offices, viz.: judge of probate—sheriff—register of probate—or register of deeds; and never more than any two offices,

which are to be held by appointment of the governor, or the governor and council, or the senate, or the house of representatives, or by the election of the people of the State at large, or of the people of any county, military offices, and the offices of justices of the peace excepted, shall be held by one person.

No person holding the office of judge of the supreme judicial court—secretary—attorney-general—solicitor-general—treasurer or receiver-general—judge of probate—commissary-general—president, professor or instructor of Harvard College—sheriff—clerk of the house of representatives—register of probate—register of deeds—clerk of the supreme judicial court—clerk of the inferior court of common pleas—or officer of the customs, including in this description naval officers—shall at the same time have a seat in the senate or house of representatives; but their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the senate or house of representatives; and the place so vacated shall be filled up. [See Amendments, Article VIII.]

And the same rule shall take place in case any judge of the said supreme judicial court, or judge of probate, shall accept a seat in council; or any councillor shall accept of either of those offices or places.

And no person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the legislature, or any office of trust or importance under the government of this Commonwealth, who shall, in the due course of law, have been convicted of bribery or corruption, in obtaining an election or appointment.

Art. III. In all cases, where sums of money are mentioned in this constitution, the value thereof shall be computed in silver, at six shillings and eight pence per ounce; and it shall be in the power of the legislature, from time to time, to increase such qualifications, as to property, of the

persons to be elected to offices, as the circumstances of the Commonwealth shall require.

ART. IV. All commissions shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, signed by the governor, and attested by the secretary or his deputy, and have the great seal of the Commonwealth affixed thereto.

ART. V. All writs, issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; they shall be under the seal of the court from whence they issue; they shall bear test of the first justice of the court to which they shall be returnable, who is not a party, and be signed by the clerk of such court.

ART. VI. All the laws, which have heretofore been adopted, used and approved, in the Province, Colony, or State of Massachusetts Bay, and usually practiced on in the courts of law, shall still remain and be in full force, until altered or repealed by the legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this constitution.

ART. VII. The privilege and benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be enjoyed in this Commonwealth, in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious and ample manner; and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a limited time, not exceeding twelve months.

ART. VIII. The enacting style, in making and passing all acts, statutes and laws, shall be—"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same."

ART. IX. To the end there may be no failure of justice, or danger arise to the Commonwealth, from a change of the

form of government, all officers, civil and military, holding commissions under the government and people of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, and all other officers of the said government and people, at the time this constitution shall take effect, shall have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy, all the powers and authority to them granted or committed, until other persons shall be appointed in their stead; and all courts of law shall proceed in the execution of the business of their respective departments; and all the executive and legislative officers, bodies and powers, shall continue in full force, in the enjoyment and exercise of all their trusts, employments and authority, until the general court, and the supreme and executive officers under this constitution, are designated and invested with their respective trusts, powers and authority.

Art. X. In order the more effectually to adhere to the principles of the constitution, and to correct those violations which by any means may be made therein, as well as to form such alterations as from experience shall be found necessary, the general court, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall issue precepts to the selectmen of the several towns, and to the assessors of the unincorporated plantations, directing them to convene the qualified voters of their respective towns and plantations, for the purpose of collecting their sentiments on the necessity or expediency of revising the constitution, in order to amendments.

And if it shall appear, by the returns made, that two-thirds of the qualified voters throughout the State, who shall assemble and vote in consequence of the said precepts, are in favor of such revision or amendment, the general court shall issue precepts, or direct them to be issued from the secretary's office, to the several towns, to elect delegates to meet in convention for the purpose aforesaid.

The said delegates to be chosen in the same manner and

proportion as their representatives in the second branch of the legislature are by this constitution to be chosen.

ART. XI. This form of government shall be enrolled on parchment, and deposited in the secretary's office, and be a part of the laws of the land; and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the book containing the laws of this Commonwealth, in all future editions of the said laws.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT.

ARTICLE I. If any bill or resolve shall be objected to, and not approved by the governor; and if the general court shall adjourn within five days after the same shall have been laid before the governor for his approbation, and thereby prevent his returning it, with his objections, as provided by the constitution, such bill or resolve shall not become a law, nor have force as such.

ART. II. The general court shall have full power and authority to erect and constitute municipal or city governments, in any corporate town or towns in this Commonwealth, and to grant to the inhabitants thereof such powers, privileges and immunities, not repugnant to the constitution, as the general court shall deem necessary or expedient for the regulation and government thereof, and to prescribe the manner of calling and holding public meetings of the inhabitants in wards or otherwise, for the election of officers under the constitution, and the manner of returning the votes given at such meetings: provided, that no such government shall be erected or constituted in any town not containing twelve thousand inhabitants; nor unless it be with the consent, and on the application, of a majority of the inhabitants of such

town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose : and provided, also, that all by-laws, made by such municipal or city government, shall be subject, at all times, to be annulled by the general court.

Art. III. Every male citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, (excepting paupers and persons under guardianship,) who shall have resided within the Commonwealth one year, and within the town or district, in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months next preceding any election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, or representatives, and who shall have paid, by himself or his parent, master, or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him, in any town or district of this Commonwealth ; and also every citizen who shall be by law exempted from taxation, and who shall be in all other respects qualified as above mentioned, shall have a right to vote in such election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives ; and no other person shall be entitled to vote in such elections.

Art. IV. Notaries public shall be appointed by the governor, in the same manner as judicial officers are appointed, and shall hold their offices during seven years, unless sooner removed by the governor, with the consent of the council, upon the address of both houses of the legislature.

In case the office of secretary or treasurer of the Commonwealth shall become vacant from any cause, during the recess of the general court, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall nominate and appoint, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, a competent and suitable person, to such vacant office, who shall hold the same until a successor shall be appointed by the general court. [See Amendments, Article XVII.]

Whenever the exigencies of the Commonwealth shall require the appointment of a commissary-general, he shall be nominated, appointed and commissioned, in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.

All officers commissioned to command in the militia, may be removed from office in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.

ART. V. In the elections of captains and subalterns of the militia, all the members of their respective companies, as well those under, as those above the age of twenty-one years, shall have a right to vote.

ART. VI. Instead of the oath of allegiance prescribed by the constitution, the following oath shall be taken and subscribed by every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this Commonwealth, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, to wit:—

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. So help me, GOD."

Provided, That when any person shall be of the denomination called Quakers, and shall decline taking said oath, he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, omitting the word "swear," and inserting, instead thereof, the word "affirm," and omitting the words "So help me, GOD," and subjoining, instead thereof, the words "This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury."

ART. VII. No oath, declaration or subscription, excepting the oath prescribed in the preceding article, and the oath of office, shall be required of the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators or representatives, to qualify them to perform the duties of their respective offices.

Art. VIII. No judge of any court of this Commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) and no person holding any office under the authority of the United States, (postmasters excepted,) shall, at the same time, hold the office of governor, lieutenant-governor, or councillor, or have a seat in the senate or house of representatives of this Commonwealth; and no judge of any court in this Commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) nor the attorney-general, solicitor-general, county-attorney, clerk of any court, sheriff, treasurer and receiver-general, register of probate, nor register of deeds, shall continue to hold his said office after being elected a member of the Congress of the United States, and accepting that trust; but the acceptance of such trust, by any of the officers aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be a resignation of his said office; and judges of the courts of common pleas shall hold no other office under the government of this Commonwealth, the office of justice of the peace and militia offices excepted.

Art. IX. If, in any time hereafter, any specific and particular amendment or amendments to the constitution be proposed in the general court, and agreed to by a majority of the senators and two-thirds of the members of the house of representatives present, and voting thereon, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on the journals of the two houses, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the general court then next to be chosen, and shall be published; and if in the general court next chosen, as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the senators and two-thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, then it shall be the duty of the general court to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people; and if they shall be approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters, voting thereon, at meetings legally warned and holden for that purpose, they shall become part of the constitution of this Commonwealth.

ART. X. The political year shall begin on the first Wednesday of January, instead of the last Wednesday of May; and the general court shall assemble every year on the said first Wednesday of January, and shall proceed, at that session, to make all the elections, and to do all the other acts, which are by the constitution required to be made and done at the session which has heretofore commenced on the last Wednesday of May. And the general court shall be dissolved on the day next preceding the first Wednesday of January, without any proclamation or other act of the governor. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the general court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary, or when called together by the governor. The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors, shall also hold their respective offices for one year next following the first Wednesday of January, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead.

The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives, shall be held on the second Monday of November in every year; but meetings may be adjourned, if necessary, for the choice of representatives, to the next day, and again to the next succeeding day, but no further. But in case a second meeting shall be necessary for the choice of representatives, such meetings shall be held on the fourth Monday of the same month of November. [See Amendments, Article XV.]

All the other provisions of the constitution, respecting the elections and proceedings of the members of the general court, or of any other officers or persons whatever, that have reference to the last Wednesday of May as the commencement of the political year, shall be so far altered, as to have like reference to the first Wednesday of January.

This article shall go into operation on the first day of October, next following the day when the same shall be duly ratified and adopted as an amendment of the constitution; and the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, sena ›rs

representatives, and all other state officers, who are annually chosen, and who shall be chosen for the current year, when the same shall go into operation, shall hold their respective offices until the first Wednesday of January then next following, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead, and no longer; and the first election of the governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives, to be had in virtue of this article, shall be had conformably thereunto, in the month of November following the day on which the same shall be in force and go into operation, pursuant to the foregoing provision.

All the provisions of the existing constitution, inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled.

Art. XI. Instead of the third article of the bill of rights the following modification and amendment thereof is substituted:—

As the public worship of God, and instructions in piety, religion and morality, promote the happiness and prosperity of a people, and the security of a republican government; therefore, the several religious societies of this Commonwealth, whether corporate or unincorporate, at any meeting legally warned and holden for that purpose, shall ever have the right to elect their pastors or religious teachers, to contract with them for their support, to raise money for erecting and repairing houses for public worship, for the maintenance of religious instruction, and for the payment of necessary expenses: and all persons belonging to any religious society shall be taken and held to be members, until they shall file with the clerk of said society a written notice declaring the dissolution of their membership, and thenceforth shall not be liable for any grant or contract which may be thereafter made or entered into by such society: and all religious sects and denominations, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good citizens of the Commonwealth, shall

be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.

ART. XII. In order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this Commonwealth, founded upon the principles of equality, a census of the ratable polls in each city, town and district of the Commonwealth, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the secretary's office, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, within the month of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in every tenth year thereafter, in the month of May, in manner aforesaid: and each town or city having three hundred ratable polls at the last preceding decennial census of polls, may elect one representative, and for every four hundred and fifty ratable polls, in addition to the first three hundred, one representative more. [See Amendments, Article XIII.]

Any town having less than three hundred ratable polls shall be represented thus: The whole number of ratable polls at the last preceding decennial census of polls, shall be multiplied by ten, and the product divided by three hundred; and such town may elect one representative as many years within ten years, as three hundred is contained in the product aforesaid. [See Amendments, Article XIII.]

Any city or town, having ratable polls enough to elect one or more representatives, with any number of polls beyond the necessary number, may be represented, as to that surplus number, by multiplying such surplus number by ten, and dividing the product by four hundred and fifty; and such city or town may elect one additional representative as many years, within the ten years, as four hundred and fifty is contained in the product aforesaid. [See Amendments, Article XIII.]

Any two or more of the several towns and districts may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting in each of said towns and districts, respectively, called for that purpose, and held previous to the first day of July, in the year in which the decennial census of polls shall be taken, form themselves into a representative district, to continue until the next decennial census of polls, for the election of a representative or representatives; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of ratable polls. [See Amendments, Article XIII.]

The governor and council shall ascertain and determine, within the months of July and August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, according to the foregoing principles, the number of representatives which each city, town and representative district is entitled to elect, and the number of years, within the period of ten years then next ensuing, that each city, town and representative district, may elect an additional representative; and where any town has not a sufficient number of polls to elect a representative each year, then, how many years within the ten years, such town may elect a representative: and the same shall be done once in ten years thereafter, by the governor and council, and the number of ratable polls in each decennial census of polls, shall determine the number of representatives which each city, town and representative district may elect as aforesaid; and when the number of representatives to be elected by each city, town or representative district is ascertained and determined as aforesaid, the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith for the information of the people, and that number shall remain fixed and unalterable for the period of ten years. [See Amendments, Article XIII.]

All the provisions of the existing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled.

ART. XIII. A census of the inhabitants of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the secretary's office, on or before the last day of June, of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and of every tenth year thereafter; which census shall determine the apportionment of senators and representatives for the term of ten years.

The several senatorial districts now existing, shall be permanent. The senate shall consist of forty members; and in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter, the governor and council shall assign the number of senators to be chosen in each district, according to the number of inhabitants in the same. But, in all cases, at least one senator shall be assigned to each district.

The members of the house of representatives shall be apportioned in the following manner: Every town or city containing twelve hundred inhabitants, may elect one representative; and two thousand four hundred inhabitants shall be the mean increasing number, which shall entitle it to an additional representative.

Every town containing less than twelve hundred inhabitants shall be entitled to elect a representative as many times, within ten years, as the number one hundred and sixty is contained in the number of the inhabitants of said town. Such towns may also elect one representative for the year in which the valuation of estates within the Commonwealth, shall be settled.

Any two or more of the several towns may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting, in each of said towns, respectively, called for that purpose, and held before the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter, form themselves into a representative district, to continue for the term of ten years; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of inhabitants.

The number of inhabitants which shall entitle a town to elect one representative, and the mean increasing number, which shall entitle a town or city to elect more than one, and also the number by which the population of towns, not entitled to a representative every year, is to be divided, shall be increased, respectively, by one-tenth of the numbers above mentioned, whenever the population of the Commonwealth shall have increased to seven hundred and seventy thousand, and for every additional increase of seventy thousand inhabitants, the same addition of one-tenth shall be made, respectively, to the said numbers above mentioned.

In the year of each decennial census, the governor and council shall, before the first day of September, apportion the number of representatives which each city, town and representative district is entitled to elect, and ascertain how many years, within ten years, any town may elect a representative, which is not entitled to elect one every year; and the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith.

Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the people at large, on the first Wednesday of January, or as soon thereafter as may be, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives, assembled in one room, who shall, as soon as may be, in like manner, fill up any vacancies that may happen in the council, by death, resignation or otherwise. No person shall be elected a councillor who has not been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election; and not more than one councillor shall be chosen from any one senatorial district in the Commonwealth. [See Amendments, Article XVI.]

No possession of a freehold, or of any other estate, shall be required as a qualification for holding a seat in either branch of the general court, or in the executive council.

Art. XIV. In all elections of civil officers by the people of this Commonwealth, whose election is provided for by the

constitution, the person having the highest number of votes shall be deemed and declared to be elected.

Art. XV. The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, annually; but in case of a failure to elect representatives on that day, a second meeting shall be holden, for that purpose, on the fourth Monday of the same month of November.

Art. XVI. Eight councillors shall be annually chosen by the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, qualified to vote for governor. The election of councillors shall be determined by the same rule that is required in the election of governor. The legislature, at its first session after this amendment shall have been adopted, and at its first session after the next State census shall have been taken, and at its first session after each decennial State census thereafterwards, shall divide the Commonwealth into eight districts of contiguous territory, each containing a number of inhabitants as nearly equal as practicable, without dividing any town, or ward of a city, and each entitled to elect one councillor: *provided, however*, that if, at any time, the constitution shall provide for the division of the Commonwealth into forty senatorial districts, then the legislature shall so arrange the councillor districts, that each district shall consist of five contiguous senatorial districts, as they shall be, from time to time, established by the legislature. No person shall be eligible to the office of councillor who has not been an inhabitant of the Commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election. The day and manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the said elections, shall be the same as are required in the election of governor. Whenever there shall be a failure to elect the full number of councillors, the vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as required for filling vacancies in

the senate; and vacancies occasioned by death, removal from the State, or otherwise, shall be filled in like manner, as soon as may be after such vacancies shall have happened. And that there may be no delay in the organization of the government on the first Wednesday of January, the governor, with at least five councillors for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of the records for the election of governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors; and ten days before the said first Wednesday in January, he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen, to attend on that day to be qualified accordingly; and the secretary shall lay the returns before the senate and house of representatives on the said first Wednesday in January, to be by them examined; and in case of the election of either of said officers, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but in case there shall be no election of either of said officers, the legislature shall proceed to fill such vacancies in the manner provided in the constitution for the choice of such officers.

Art. XVII. The secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, auditor, and attorney-general, shall be chosen annually, on the day in November prescribed for the choice of governor; and each person then chosen as such, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office for the term of one year from the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, and until another is chosen and qualified in his stead. The qualification of the voters, the manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the election, shall be such as are required in the election of governor. In case of a failure to elect either of said officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease, in the mean time, of the person elected as such, such officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, from the two persons who had the highest number of votes for said offices on the day in November afore-

said, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room; and in case the office of secretary, or treasurer and receiver-general, or auditor, or attorney-general, shall become vacant, from any cause, during an annual or special session of the general court, such vacancy shall in like manner be filled by choice from the people at large; but if such vacancy shall occur at any other time, it shall be supplied by the governor by appointment, with the advice and consent of the council. The person so chosen or appointed, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office until his successor is chosen and duly qualified in his stead. In case any person chosen or appointed to either of the offices aforesaid, shall neglect, for the space of ten days after he could otherwise enter upon his duties, to qualify himself in all respects to enter upon the discharge of such duties, the office to which he has been elected or appointed shall be deemed vacant. No person shall be eligible to either of said offices unless he shall have been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth five years next preceding his election or appointment.

Art. XVIII. All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the State for the support of common schools, shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is to be expended; and such moneys shall never be appropriated to any religious sect for the maintenance, exclusively, of its own schools.

Art. XIX. The legislature shall prescribe, by general law, for the election of sheriffs, registers of probate, commissioners of insolvency, and clerks of the courts, by the people of the several counties, and that district-attorneys shall be

chosen by the people of the several districts, for such term of office as the legislature shall prescribe.

Art. XX. No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the constitution of this Commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language, and write his name: *provided, however,* that the provisions of this amendment shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any persons who shall be sixty years of age or upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect.

Art. XXI. A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters, and in each city said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of representatives for the periods between the taking of the census.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members, which shall be apportioned by the legislature, at its first session after the return of each enumeration as aforesaid, to the several counties of the Commonwealth, equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by the next preceding special enumeration; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts, as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the

secretary of the Commonwealth, to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the legislature, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide each county into representative districts. The mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, the county commissioners of other counties than Suffolk,— or in lieu of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, or of the county commissioners in each county other than Suffolk, such board of special commissioners in each county, to be elected by the people of the county, or of the towns therein, as may for that purpose be provided by law, shall, on the first Tuesday of August next after each assignment of representatives to each county, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory, so as to apportion the representation assigned to each county equally, as nearly as may be, according to the relative number of legal voters in the several districts of each county; and such districts shall be so formed that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives. Every representative, for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen, and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the Commonwealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creating the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the Commonwealth, the county treasurer of each county, and to the clerk of every town in each district, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the meetings for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law. Not less than one hundred members of the house of representatives shall constitute a

quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

ART. XXII. A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters, and in each city said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of senators for the periods between the taking of the census. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first session after each next preceding special enumeration, divide the Commonwealth into forty districts of adjacent territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to the enumeration aforesaid:—*provided, however*, that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the Commonwealth. Not less than sixteen senators shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

ART. XXIII. No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth: *provided*, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof: and *provided, further*, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom.

ART. XXIV. Any vacancy in the senate shall be filled by election by the people of the unrepresented district, upon the order of a majority of senators elected.

ART. XXV. In case of a vacancy in the council, from a failure of election, or other cause, the senate and house of representatives shall, by concurrent vote, choose some eligible person from the people of the district wherein such vacancy occurs, to fill that office. If such vacancy shall happen when the legislature is not in session, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may fill the same by appointment of some eligible person.

[NOTE.—Soon after the Declaration of Independence, steps were taken in Massachusetts towards framing a Constitution, or Form of Government. The Council and House of Representatives, or the General Court, of 1777–8, in accordance with a recommendation of the General Court of the previous year, met together as a Convention, and adopted a form of Constitution "for the State of Massachusetts Bay," which was submitted to the people, and by them rejected. This attempt to form a Constitution having proved unsuccessful, the General Court on the 20th of February, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the qualified voters to give in their votes upon the questions—Whether they chose to have a new Constitution or Form of Government made, and, Whether they will empower their representatives to vote for calling a State Convention for that purpose. A large majority of the inhabitants having voted in the affirmative to both these questions, the General Court, on the 17th of June, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the inhabitants to meet and choose delegates to a

Constitutional Convention, to be held at Cambridge, on the 1st of September, 1779. The Convention met at the time and place appointed, and organized by choosing James Bowdoin, President, and Samuel Barrett, Secretary. On the 11th of November the Convention adjourned, to meet at the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, January 5th, 1780. On the 2d of March, of the same year, a form of Constitution having been agreed upon, a Resolve was passed by which the same was submitted to the people, and the Convention adjourned to meet at the Brattle Street Church, in Boston, June the 7th. At that time and place, the Convention again met and appointed a Committee to examine the returns of votes from the several towns. On the 14th of June the Committee reported, and on the 15th the Convention resolved, "That the people of the State of Massachusetts Bay have accepted the Constitution as it stands, in the printed form submitted to their revision." A resolve providing for carrying the new Constitution into effect, was passed, and the Convention then on the 16th of June, 1780, was finally dissolved. In accordance with the Resolves referred to, elections immediately took place in the several towns, and the first General Court of the COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS met at the State House, in Boston, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1780.

The Constitution contained a provision providing for taking, in 1795, the sense of the people as to the expediency or necessity of revising the original instrument. But no such revision was deemed necessary at that time. On the 16th of June, 1820, an Act was passed by the General Court calling upon the people to meet in their several towns, and give in their votes upon the question, "Is it expedient that Delegates should be chosen, to meet in Convention for the purpose of revising or altering the Constitution of Government of this Commonwealth." A large majority of the people of the State having voted in favor of revision, the Governor issued a proclamation announcing the fact, and calling upon the people to vote, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act, for delegates to the proposed Convention. The delegates met at the State House, in Boston, November 15, 1820, and organized by choosing John Adams, President, and Benjamin Pollard, Secretary. Mr. Adams, however, declined the appointment, and Isaac Parker was chosen in his stead On the 9th of January, 1821, the Convention agreed to fourteen Articles of Amendment, and, after having passed a Resolve providing for submitting the same to the people, and appointed a Committee to meet to count the votes upon the subject, was dissolved. The people voted on Monday, April 29th, 1821, and the Committee of the Convention met at the State House, to count the votes, on Wednesday, May 24th. They made their return to the General Court, and at the request of the latter, the Governor issued his proclamation on the 5th of June, 1821, announcing that nine of the fourteen Articles of Amendment had been adopted. These Articles are numbered in the preceding pages from *one* to *nine*, inclusive.

The *tenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the political years, 1829–30 and 1830–31, and was approved and ratified by the people, May 11, 1831.

The *eleventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the political years 1832 and 1833, and was approved and ratified by the people, November 11, 1833.

The *twelfth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1835 and 1836, and was approved and ratified by the people, November 14th, 1836.

The *thirteenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1839 and 1840, and was approved and ratified by the people, April 6th, 1840.

The General Court of the year 1851 passed an Act calling a third Convention to revise the Constitution. The Act was submitted to the people, and a majority voted against the proposed Convention. In 1852, on the 7th of May, another Act was passed calling upon the people to vote upon the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. A majority of the people having voted in favor of the proposed Convention, election for delegates thereto took place in March, 1853. The Convention met in the State House, in Boston, on the 4th day of May, 1853, and organized by choosing Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., President, and William S. Robinson and James T. Robinson, Secretaries. On the 1st of August, this Convention agreed to a form of Constitution, and on the same day was dissolved after having provided for submitting the same to the people, and appointed a Committee to meet to count the votes, and to make a return thereof to the General Court. The Committee met at the time and place agreed upon, and found that the proposed Constitution had been rejected.

The *fourteenth*, *fifteenth*, *sixteenth*, *seventeenth*, *eighteenth* and *nineteenth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during th sessions of 1854 and 1855, and were approved and ratified by the people, May 23, 1855.

The *twentieth*, *twenty-first* and *twenty-second* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court of 1856 and 1857, and were approve and ratified by the people, May 1st, 1857.

The *twenty-third* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court of 1858 and 1859, and was approved and ratified by the people, May 9th, 1859.

The *twenty-fourth* and *twenty-fifth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court of 1859 and 1860, and were approved and ratified by the people, May 7th, 1860.]

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS,

AS ESTABLISHED BY CHAP. 226 OF THE ACTS OF 1862.

DISTRICT

I.—The several towns in the counties of *Barnstable*, *Dukes County*, and *Nantucket*, together with the cities of New Bedford and Fall River, and the towns of Acushnet, Dartmouth, Fairhaven, Freetown and Westport, in the county of *Bristol;* and the towns of Carver, Duxbury, Halifax, Kingston, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester and Wareham, in the County of *Plymouth.*

II.—The towns of Attleborough, Berkley, Dighton, Easton, Mansfield, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swanzey and Taunton, in the County of *Bristol;* and the towns of Abington, Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Hingham, Hanover, Hanson, Hull, Marshfield, Scituate, South Scituate, North Bridgewater and West Bridgewater, in the County of *Plymouth;* and the towns of Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Dorchester, Milton, Quincy, Randolph, Sharon, Stoughton and Weymouth, in the County of *Norfolk.*

III.—The city of Roxbury, and the town of Brookline, in the county of *Norfolk;* and the territory comprised in the wards numbered four, seven, eight, ten, eleven and twelve, in the city of Boston, in the County of *Suffolk.*

IV.—The territory comprised in the wards numbered one, two, three, five, six and nine, in the city of Boston, the city of Chelsea, and the towns of North Chelsea and Winthrop, in the County of *Suffolk;* and the city of Cambridge, in the County of *Middlesex.*

V.—The cities of Lynn, Newburyport and Salem, and the towns of Amesbury, Beverly, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Groveland, Hamilton, Ipswich, Lynnfield, Manchester, Marblehead, Middleton, Nahant, Newbury, Rockport, Rowley, Salisbury, South Danvers, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham and West Newbury, in the County of *Essex.*

VI.—The city of Lawrence, and towns of Andover, Boxford, Bradford, Haverhill, Methuen, North Andover and Saugus, in the County of *Essex;* and the city of Charlestown, and the towns of Belmont, Billerica, Burlington, Lexington, Malden, Medford, Melrose, North Reading, Reading, Somerville, South Reading, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Waltham, West Cambridge, Wilmington, Winchester and Woburn, in the County of *Middlesex.*

DISTRICT

VII.—The city of Lowell, and the towns of Acton, Ashby, Ashland, Bedford, Boxborough, Brighton, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Dracut, Dunstable, Framingham, Groton, Holliston, Hopkinton, Lincoln, Littleton, Marlborough, Natick, Newton, Pepperell, Sherborn, Shirley, Stow, Sudbury, Townsend, Tyngsborough, Watertown, Wayland, Westford, and Weston, in the County of *Middlesex;* and the towns of Dedham, Dover, Medfield, Needham, and West Roxbury, in the County of *Norfolk.*

VIII.—The city of Worcester, and the towns of Auburn, Blackstone, Boylston, Brookfield, Charlton, Douglas, Dudley, Grafton, Holden, Leicester, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, New Braintree, Northborough, Northbridge, North Brookfield, Oakham, Oxford, Paxton, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Southbridge, Spencer, Sturbridge, Sutton, Upton, Uxbridge, Warren, Webster, Westborough, West Boylston, and West Brookfield, in the County of *Worcester;* and the towns of Bellingham, Foxborough, Franklin, Medway, Walpole and Wrentham, in the County of *Norfolk.*

IX.—The several towns in the Counties of *Hampshire* and *Franklin*, and the towns of Ashburnham, Athol, Barre, Berlin, Bolton, Clinton, Dana, Fitchburg, Gardner, Hardwick, Harvard, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leominster, Lunenburg, Petersham, Phillipston, Princeton, Royalston, Sterling, Templeton, Westminster and Winchendon, in the County of *Worcester.*

X.—The city of Springfield, and the several towns in *Hampden County*, together with the several towns in *Berkshire County.*

SENATE DISTRICTS,

AS ESTABLISHED BY CHAP. 309, ACTS OF 1857, WITH THE NUMBER OF LEGAL VOTERS IN EACH DISTRICT.

[Average ratio for the State, 5,292.]

SUFFOLK COUNTY—FIVE SENATORS.

[Average ratio, 4,949.]

First District.—Chelsea, North Chelsea, Winthrop, and Ward No. 2, Boston. Legal voters, 3,983.

Second District.—Wards Nos. 1, 3, and 5, Boston. Legal voters, 5,371.

Third District.—Wards Nos. 4, 6, and 7, Boston. Legal voters, 5,296.

Fourth District.—Wards Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Boston. Legal voters, 5,039.

Fifth District.—Wards Nos. 11 and 12, Boston. Legal voters, 4,426.

ESSEX COUNTY—FIVE SENATORS.

[Average ratio, 5,593.]

First District.—Lynn, Lynnfield, Marblehead, Nahant, Saugus, and Swampscott. Legal voters, 5,681.

Second District.—Salem, Danvers, Hamilton, Middleton, South Danvers, Topsfield, and Wenham. Legal voters, 5,657.

Third District.—Lawrence, Andover, Boxford, Haverhill, Methuen, and North Andover. Legal voters, 5,633.

Fourth District.—Newburyport, Amesbury, Bradford, Georgetown, Groveland, Newbury, Salisbury, and West Newbury. Legal voters, 5,430.

Fifth District.—Beverly, Essex, Gloucester, Ipswich, Manchester, Rockport, and Rowley. Legal voters, 5,565.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—SIX SENATORS.

[Average ratio, 5,709.]

First District.—Charlestown, Somerville, Melrose, and Malden. Legal voters, 5,741.

Second District.—Cambridge, Waltham, West Cambridge, Watertown and Brighton. Legal voters, 5,981.

Third District.—Ashland, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Natick, Newton, Sherborn, Sudbury, Wayland, and Weston. Legal voters, 5,764.

Fourth District.—Acton, Ashby, Boxborough, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Dunstable, Groton, Lincoln, Littleton, Marlborough, Pepperell, Shirley, Stow, Townsend, Tyngsborough, and Westford. Legal voters, 5,357.

Fifth District.—Bedford, Billerica, Burlington, Lexington, Medford, North Reading, Reading, South Reading, Stoneham, Wilmington, Winchester, and Woburn. Legal voters, 5,786.

Sixth District.—Lowell, Dracut, and Tewksbury. Legal voters, 5,629.

WORCESTER COUNTY—Six Senators.

[Average ratio, 4,942.]

Central District.—Worcester, Holden, Paxton, and Rutland. Legal voters, 4,883.

South-East District.—Blackstone, Douglas, Mendon, Milford, Northbridge, Sutton, and Uxbridge. Legal voters, 4,798.

South-West District.—Auburn, Brookfield, Charlton, Dudley, Leicester, Oxford, Southbridge, Spencer, Sturbridge, Warren, Webster, and West Brookfield. Legal voters, 4,941.

West District.—Athol, Barre, Dana, Hardwick, Hubbardston, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Petersham, Phillipston, Royalston, Templeton, and Winchendon. Legal voters, 4,903.

North-East District.—Ashburnham, Fitchburg, Gardner, Harvard, Lancaster, Leominster, Lunenburg, Princeton, Sterling, and Westminster. Legal voters, 5,217.

East District.—Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Grafton, Millbury, Northborough, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Upton, Westborough, and West Boylston. Legal voters, 4,913.

HAMPDEN COUNTY—Two Senators.

[Average ratio, 5,201.]

Western District.—Holyoke, Agawam, Southwick, Granville, Tolland, Blandford, West Springfield, Chester, Montgomery, Westfield, Russell, Chicopee, and Ludlow. Legal voters, 5,156.

Eastern District.—Longmeadow, Springfield, Monson, Wales, Holland, Brimfield, Palmer, and Wilbraham. Legal voters, 5,246.

HAMPSHIRE AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES—Three Senators.

[Average ratio, 4,733.]

Hampshire District.—Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Hadley, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Northampton, Plainfield, South Hadley, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg, and Worthington. Legal voters, 4,668.

Franklin District.—Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leyden, Monroe, Northfield, Rowe, Shelburne, and Whately. Legal voters, 4,755.

Hampshire and Franklin District.—Amherst, Belchertown, Enfield, Granby, Greenwich, Pelham, Prescott, Ware, Erving, Leverett, Montague, New Salem, Orange, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, and Wendell. Legal voters, 4,778.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY—TWO SENATORS.

[Average ratio, 4,882.]

North District.—Adams, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Florida, Hancock, Hinsdale, New Ashford, Lanesborough, Peru, Pittsfield, Savoy, Williamstown, and Windsor. Legal voters, 4,907.

South District.—Alford, Becket, Egremont, Great Barrington, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Otis, Richmond, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington, and West Stockbridge. Legal voters, 4,857.

NORFOLK COUNTY (*without Cohasset*)—THREE SENATORS.

[Average ratio, 5,824.]

North District.—Roxbury, Brookline, Dorchester, and West Roxbury. Legal votes, 5,089.

East District.—Braintree, Milton, Quincy, Randolph, Stoughton, and Weymouth. Legal voters, 5,819.

West District.—Bellingham, Canton, Dedham, Dover, Foxborough, Franklin, Medfield, Medway, Needham, Sharon, Walpole, and Wrentham. Legal voters, 6,566.

BRISTOL COUNTY (*except Fairhaven*)—THREE SENATORS.

[Average ratio, 5,584.]

North District.—Attleborough, Easton, Raynham, Mansfield, Norton, and Taunton. Legal voters, 5,616.

South District.—New Bedford and Dartmouth. Legal voters, 5,696.

West District.—Berkley, Dighton, Fall River, Freetown, Pawtucket, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swanzey, and Westport. Legal voters, 5,440.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY (*with Fairhaven and Cohasset*)—THREE SENATORS.

[Average ratio, 5,322.]

North District.—Abington, Cohasset, Hanover, Hingham, Hull, North Bridgewater, Scituate, and South Scituate. Legal voters, 5,557.

South District.—Bridgewater, Carver, Fairhaven, Lakeville, Mattapoisett, Marion, Middleborough, Rochester, and Wareham. Legal voters, 5,340.

Middle District.—Duxbury, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Hanson, Kingston, Marshfield, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, and West Bridgewater. Legal voters, 5,070.

BARNSTABLE, NANTUCKET, AND DUKES COUNTIES—Two Senators.

[Average ratio, 5,248.]

Cape District.—Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Harwich, Orleans, Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet, and Yarmouth. Legal voters, 5,259.

Island District.—Barnstable, Falmouth, Sandwich, Edgartown, Chilmark, Tisbury, and Nantucket. Legal voters, 5,238.

COUNCIL DISTRICTS,

AS ESTABLISHED BY CHAP. 310, ACTS OF 1857.

District

I.—The five Senatorial Districts of the County of Suffolk.

II.—The five Senatorial Districts of the County of Essex.

III.—The First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Senatorial Districts of the County of Middlesex.

IV.—The Franklin Senatorial District, the Hampshire and Franklin District, and the Central, North-East, and West Districts of the County of Worcester.

V.—The two Senatorial Districts of the County of Hampden, the two Senatorial Districts of the County of Berkshire, and the Hampshire District.

VI.—The North Norfolk Senatorial District, the Third Middlesex District, and the East, South-East and South-West Districts of the County of Worcester.

VII.—The West and East Norfolk Senatorial Districts, and the three Senatorial Districts of the County of Bristol.

VIII.—The three Senatorial Districts of the County of Plymouth, the Cape District and the Island District.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS,

AS ESTABLISHED by the County Commissioners of the several Counties other than Suffolk, and the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston, for the County of Suffolk, pursuant to the 21st Art. of Amendments of the Constitution, and Chap. 308 of the Acts of 1857; with the number of Legal Voters in each district (according to the census of 1857,) and the number of Representatives to which said districts are respectively entitled.

SUFFOLK COUNTY—*Twenty-Eight Representatives.*

DISTRICT

I.—Boston, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 1,709. Two representatives.
II.—Boston, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 1,916. Three representatives.
III.—Boston, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 1,755. Two representatives.
IV.—Boston, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 1,961. Two representatives.
V.—Boston, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 1,907. Two representatives.
VI.—Boston, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 2,392. Two representatives.
VII.—Boston, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 1,573. Two representatives.
VIII.—Boston, 8th Ward. Legal voters, 1,828. Two representatives.
IX.—Boston, 9th Ward. Legal voters, 1,445. Two representatives.
X.—Boston, 10th Ward. Legal voters, 1,706. Two representatives.
XI.—Boston, 11th Ward. Legal voters, 2,020. Two representatives.
XII.—Boston, 12th Ward. Legal voters, 2,406. Three representatives.
XIII.—Chelsea, North Chelsea, and Winthrop. Legal voters, 2,067. Two representatives.

ESSEX COUNTY—*Thirty-Two Representatives.*

DISTRICT

I.—Amesbury, Salisbury, and Newburyport, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 1,776. Two representatives.
II.—Andover. Legal voters, 757. One representative.
III.—Beverly, Wenham and Topsfield. Legal voters, 1,799. Two representatives.
IV.—Danvers. Legal voters, 854. One representative.
V.—Essex, and Manchester. Legal voters, 819. One representative.
VI.—Georgetown, and Groveland. Legal voters, 791. One representative.

DISTRICT

VII.—Gloucester. Legal voters, 1,748. Two representatives.

VIII.—Haverhill. Legal voters, 1,795. Two representatives.

IX.—Ipswich, and Hamilton. Legal voters, 835. One representative.

X.—Lawrence, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 837. One representative.

XI.—Lawrence, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 918. One representative.

XII.—Lynn, 2d Ward, and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 934. One representative.

XIII.—Lynn, 1st Ward, 6th Ward, and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 902. One representative.

XIV.—Marblehead, and Salem, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 1,853. Two representatives.

XV.—Methuen, and Lawrence, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 731. One representative.

XVI.—Nahant, and Lynn, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 829. One representative.

XVII.—Newbury, West Newbury, and Rowley. Legal voters, 983. One representative.

XVIII.—Newburyport, 1st Ward, and 2d Ward. Legal voters, 760. One representative.

XIX.—Newburyport, 3d, 4th, and 5th Wards. Legal voters, 1,086. One representative.

XX.—Bradford, North Andover, and Boxford. Legal voters, 895. One representative.

XXI.—Rockport. Legal voters, 819. One representative.

XXII.—Salem, 1st and 3d Wards. Legal voters, 953. One representative.

XXIII.—Salem, 2d, 4th, and 6th Wards. Legal voters, 1,533. Two representatives.

XXIV.—Saugus, Lynnfield, and Middleton. Legal voters, 790. One representative.

XXV.—South Danvers. Legal voters, 1,023. One representative.

XXVI.—Swampscott, and Lynn, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 946. One representative.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—*Thirty-Nine Representatives.*

DISTRICT

I.—Charlestown, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 1,067. One representative.

II.—Charlestown, 2d and 3d Wards. Legal voters, 2,344. Three representatives.

III.—Somerville. Legal voters, 966. One representative.

DISTRICT

IV.—Malden. Legal voters, 904. One representative.

V.—Medford. Legal voters, 829. One representative.

VI.—West Cambridge, and Winchester. Legal voters, 854. One representative.

VII.—Cambridge. Legal voters, 3,161. Three representatives.

VIII.—Newton, and Brighton. Legal voters, 1,819. Two representatives.

IX.—Watertown, and Waltham. Legal voters, 1,780. Two representatives.

X.—Concord, Lincoln, and Weston. Legal voters, 838. One representative.

XI.—Natick. Legal voters, 1,007. One representative.

XII.—Holliston, and Sherborn. Legal voters, 890. One representative.

XIII.—Ashland, and Hopkinton. Legal voters, 982. One representative.

XIV.—Framingham. Legal voters, 811. One representative.

XV.—Marlborough. Legal voters, 788. One representative.

XVI.—Stow, Sudbury, and Wayland. Legal voters, 814. One representative.

XVII.—Acton, Boxborough, Littleton, and Carlisle. Legal voters, 843. One representative.

XVIII.—Burlington, Bedford, and Lexington. Legal voters, 849. One representative.

XIX.—Woburn. Legal voters, 1,104. One representative.

XX.—South Reading, Melrose, and Stoneham. Legal voters, 1,696. Two representatives.

XXI.—Reading, and North Reading. Legal voters, 855. One representative.

XXII.—Wilmington, Tewksbury, and Billerica. Legal voters, 779. One representative.

XXIII.—Lowell, 1st, 2d, and 5th Wards. Legal voters, 2,434. Three representatives.

XXIV.—Lowell, 3d, 4th, and 6th Wards. Legal voters, 2,568. Three representatives.

XXV.—Chelmsford, Dracut, and Tyngsborough. Legal voters, 934. One representative.

XXVI.—Shirley, Groton, Dunstable, Westford, and Pepperell. Legal voters, 1,590. Two representatives.

XXVII.—Townsend, and Ashby. Legal voters, 752. One representative.

WORCESTER COUNTY—*Thirty-Four Representatives.*

DISTRICT

I.—Ashburnham, and Winchendon. Legal voters, 1,046. One representative.

II.—Athol, and Royalston. Legal voters, 951. One representative.

III.—Dana, Petersham, and Phillipston. Legal voters, 679. One representative.

IV.—Templeton, and Hubbardston. Legal voters, 988. One representative.

V.—Gardner, and Westminster. Legal voters, 975. One representative.

VI.—Fitchburg, Leominster, Sterling, and Lunenburg. Legal voters, 2,689. Three representatives.

VII.—Harvard, Bolton, and Berlin. Legal voters, 890. One representative.

VIII.—Clinton, and Lancaster. Legal voters, 813. One representative.

IX.—Princeton, Rutland, and Oakham. Legal voters, 800. One representative.

X.—Barre, and Hardwick. Legal voters, 898. One representative.

XI.—Warren, West Brookfield, and New Braintree. Legal voters, 785. One representative.

XII.—North Brookfield, and Brookfield. Legal voters, 851. One representative.

XIII.—Leicester, and Spencer. Legal voters, 910. One representative.

XIV.—West Boylston, Holden, and Paxton. Legal voters, 898. One representative.

XV.—Shrewsbury, Northborough, and Boylston. Legal voters, 825. One representative.

XVI.—Westborough, and Southborough. Legal voters, 806. One representative.

XVII.—Grafton. Legal voters, 903. One representative.

XVIII.—Northbridge, and Upton. Legal voters, 935. One representative.

XIX.—Milford. Legal voters, 1,741. Two representatives.

XX.—Uxbridge, and Mendon. Legal voters, 790. One representative.

XXI.—Blackstone. Legal voters, 851. One representative.

XXII.—Webster, and Douglas. Legal voters, 889. One representative

XXIII.—Southbridge, and Dudley. Legal voters, 837. One representative.

XXIV.—Charlton, and Sturbridge. Legal voters, 977. One representative.

XXV.—Oxford, Sutton, and Millbury. Legal voters, 1,657. Two representatives.

DISTRICT

XXVI —Auburn, Worcester, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 766. One representative.

XXVII.—Worcester, 1st and 2d Wards. Legal voters, 945. One representative.

XXVIII.—Worcester, 3d and 8th Wards. Legal voters, 904. One representative.

XXIX.—Worcester, 4th and 5th Wards. Legal voters, 844. One representative.

XXX.—Worcester, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 802. One representative.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY—*Eight Representatives.*

DISTRICT

I.—Easthampton, Hatfield, Northampton, and Southampton. Legal voters, 1,994. Two representatives.

II.—Chesterfield, Huntington, Westhampton, and Williamsburg. Legal voters, 993. One representative.

III —Cummington, Goshen, Middlefield, Plainfield, and Worthington. Legal voters, 900. One representative.

IV.—Hadley, and South Hadley. Legal voters, 781. One representative.

V.—Amherst, Granby, and Pelham. Legal voters, 963. One representative.

VI.—Belchertown, Enfield, Greenwich, Prescott, and Ware. Legal voters, 1,770. Two representatives.

HAMPDEN COUNTY—*Twelve Representatives.*

DISTRICT

I.—Brimfield, Monson, Holland, and Wales. Legal voters, 980. One representative.

II.—Palmer. Legal voters, 805. One representative.

III.—Wilbraham, and Longmeadow. Legal voters, 725. One representative.

IV.—Springfield, 1st and 2d Wards. Legal voters, 1,067. One representative.

V.—Springfield, 3d and 4th Wards. Legal voters, 819. One representative.

VI.—Springfield, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Wards. Legal voters, 850. One representative.

VII.—Chicopee, and Ludlow. Legal voters, 1,466. Two representatives.

VIII.—Holyoke, and West Springfield. Legal voters, 879. One representative.

IX.—Agawam, Southwick, and Granville. Legal voters, 885. One representative.

DISTRICT

X.—Westfield. Legal voters, 995. One representative.

XI.—Chester, Blandford, Tolland, Montgomery, and Russell. Legal voters, 931. One representative.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—*Eight Representatives.*

DISTRICT

I.—Bernardston, Colrain, Greenfield, Gill, Leyden, and Shelburne. Legal voters, 1,789. Two representatives.

II.—Buckland, Charlemont, Heath, Monroe, and Rowe. Legal voters, 854. One representative.

III.—Ashfield, Conway, and Hawley. Legal voters, 844. One representative.

IV.—Deerfield, and Whately. Legal voters, 862. One representative.

V.—Leverett, Shutesbury, Sunderland, and Wendell. Legal voters, 742. One representative.

VI.—Erving, Montague, and Northfield. Legal voters, 833. One representative.

VII.—New Salem, Orange, and Warwick. Legal voters, 876. One representative.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY—*Eleven Representatives.*

DISTRICT

I.—Hancock, Lanesborough, New Ashford, and Williamstown. Legal voters, 938. One representative.

II.—Adams, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Florida, and Savoy. Legal voters, 1,747. Two representatives.

III.—Pittsfield, Dalton, and Richmond. Legal voters, 1,841. Two representatives.

IV.—Becket, Hinsdale, Peru, Washington, and Windsor. Legal voters, 938. One representative.

V.—Lenox, Stockbridge, and West Stockbridge. Legal voters, 918. One representative.

VI.—Lee, and Tyringham. Legal voters, 836. One representative.

VII.—Great Barrington, Alford, and Monterey. Legal voters, 851. One representative.

VIII.—New Marlborough, Sandisfield, and Otis. Legal voters, 912. One representative.

IX.—Sheffield, Mount Washington, and Egremont. Legal voters, 783. One representative.

NORFOLK COUNTY (excluding therefrom the town of Cohasset)—*Twenty Representatives.*

DISTRICT

I.—Dedham. Legal voters, 1,027. One representative.

II.—West Roxbury. Legal voters, 857. One representative.

III.—Brookline. Legal voters, 636. One representative.

IV.—Roxbury. Legal voters, 2,725. Three representatives.

V.—Dorchester. Legal voters, 1,871. Two representatives.

VI.—Quincy.—Legal voters, 1,125. One representative.

VII.—Braintree. Legal voters, 667. One representative.

VIII.—Weymouth. Legal voters, 1,640. Two representatives.

IX.—Randolph. Legal voters, 1,044. One representative.

X.—Stoughton. Legal voters, 887. One representative.

XI.—Canton, Milton, Walpole, and Sharon. Legal voters, 1,697. Two representatives.

XII.—Foxborough, Wrentham, and Medway. Legal voters, 1,763. Two representatives.

XIII.—Franklin, and Bellingham. Legal voters, 750. One representative.

XIV.—Needham, Medfield, and Dover. Legal voters, 785. One representative.

BRISTOL COUNTY—*Twenty Representatives.*

DISTRICT

I.—Pawtucket, and Attleborough. Legal voters, 1,963. Two representatives.

II.—Mansfield, and Norton. Legal voters, 819. One representative.

III.—Easton, and Raynham. Legal voters, 892. One representative.

IV.—Taunton. Legal voters, 2,545. Three representatives.

V.—Rehoboth, and Seekonk. Legal voters, 929. One representative.

VI.—Dighton, Somerset, and Swanzey. Legal voters, 910. One representative.

VII.—Fall River. Legal voters, 1,787. Two representatives.

VIII.—Westport. Legal voters, 680. One representative.

IX.—Dartmouth. Legal voters, 762. One representative.

X.—New Bedford, 1st and 2d Wards. Legal voters, 1,943. Two representatives.

XI.—New Bedford, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Wards. Legal voters, 2,991. Three representatives.

XII.—Berkley, Freetown, and Fairhaven. Legal voters, 1,594. Two representatives.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY (including in addition thereto the town of Cohasset)—*Sixteen Representatives.*

DISTRICT

I.—Hull, Cohasset, and Scituate. Legal voters, 979. One representative.

II.—Hingham. Legal voters, 936. One representative.

III.—South Scituate, and Hanover. Legal voters, 799. One representative.

IV.—Marshfield, and Pembroke. Legal voters, 841. One representative.

V.—Duxbury, and Kingston. Legal voters, 1,013. One representative.

VI.—Plymouth, and Carver. Legal voters, 1,669. Two representatives.

VII.—Wareham, and Marion. Legal voters, 893. One representative.

VIII.—Mattapoisett, Rochester, and Lakeville. Legal voters, 1,044. One representative.

IX—Middleborough. Legal voters, 1,053. One representative.

X.—Bridgewater, and West Bridgewater. Legal voters, 987. One representative.

XI.—East Bridgewater, and North Bridgewater. Legal voters, 1,869. Two representatives.

XII.—Abington. Legal voters, 1,626. Two representatives.

XIII.—Hanson, Halifax, and Plympton. Legal voters, 768. One representative.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY—*Nine Representatives.*

DISTRICT

I.—Barnstable, Sandwich, and Falmouth. Legal voters, 2,611. Three representatives.

II.—Yarmouth, Dennis, Harwich, and Chatham. Legal voters, 2,596. Three representatives.

III.—Brewster, Orleans, and Eastham. Legal voters, 940. One representative.

IV.—Wellfleet, Truro, and Provincetown. Legal voters, 1,723. Two representatives.

DUKES COUNTY—*One Representative.*

DISTRICT

I.—Edgartown, Tisbury, and Chilmark. Legal voters, 1,102. One representative.

NANTUCKET COUNTY—*Two Representatives.*

DISTRICT

I.—Nantucket. Legal voters, 1,525. Two representatives.

A LIST

Of the Counties, Towns, and Cities in the Commonwealth, with the Census of Inhabitants in 1860, *of Legal Voters in* 1857, *and the last Decennial Valuation in* 1860.

Counties and Towns.	Population in 1860.	Voters in 1857.	Valuation in 1860.
BARNSTABLE.			
Barnstable,	5,129	1,118	$2,041,534 00
Brewster,	1,489	336	636,333 00
Chatham,	2,710	612	886,157 00
Dennis,	3,662	733	1,108,054 00
Eastham,	779	199	226,795 00
Falmouth,	2,456	619	1,323,308 00
Harwich,	3,423	684	841,833 00
Orleans,	1,678	405	487,914 00
Provincetown,	3,206	695	1,263,695 00
Sandwich,	4,479	874	1,644,433 00
Truro,	1,583	421	381,429 00
Wellfleet,	2,322	607	617,596 00
Yarmouth,	2,752	567	1,162.120 00
Totals,	35,990	7,870	$12,621,201 00
BERKSHIRE.			
Adams,	6,924	1,058	$2,543,095 00
Alford,	542	99	320,018 00
Becket,	1,578	264	431,652 00
Cheshire,	1,533	275	646,771 00
Clarksburg,	420	87	107,505 00
Dalton,	1,243	215	733,646 00
Egremont,	1,079	221	452,030 00
Florida,	645	111	119.316 00
Great Barrington,	3,871	607	1,843,798 00
Hancock,	816	168	494,484 00
Hinsdale,	1,511	242	557,661 00
Lanesborough,	1,308	243	641,549 00
Lee,	4,420	701	1,731,778 00
Lenox,	1,711	304	821,416 00
Monterey,	758	145	306,184 00
Mount Washington,	321	60	79.294 00
New Ashford,	289	56	112 993 00
New Marlborough,	1,782	339	616.976 00
Otis,	998	242	256.822 00
Peru,	499	107	218.200 00
Pittsfield,	8,045	1,466	5,059.907 00
Richmond,	914	160	489,346 00

Counties and Towns.	Populati'n in 1860.	Voters in 1857.	Valuation in 1860.
BERKSHIRE—*Continued.*			
Sandisfield,	1,585	331	$544.922 00
Savoy,	904	216	268,439 00
Sheffield,	2,621	502	1,103,728 00
Stockbridge,	2,136	323	976,256 00
Tyringham,	730	135	293,228 00
Washington,	948	133	301,441 00
West Stockbridge,	1,589	291	602,010 00
Williamstown,	2,611	471	1,173,222 00
Windsor,	839	192	337,275 00
Totals,	55,120	9,764	$24,186,962 00
BRISTOL.			
Acushnet,	1,387	*	$784,837 00
Attleborough,	6,066	1,360	2,466,316 00
Berkley,	825	214	317,290 00
Dartmouth,	3,883	762	2,948,785 00
Dighton,	1,733	335	711,454 00
Easton,	3,067	552	1,064,221 00
Fairhaven,	3,118	1,063	3,596,609 00
Fall River,	14,026	1,787	10,923,746 00
Freetown,	1,521	317	802,214 00
Mansfield,	2,114	444	711,080 00
New Bedford,	22,300	4,934	24,196,138 00
Norton,	1,748	385	818,451 00
Pawtucket,	4,200	603	2,000,391 00
Raynham,	1,746	340	1,030,743 00
Rehoboth,	1,932	444	884,436 00
Seekonk,	2,662	485	1,365,550 00
Somerset,	1,793	303	914,070 00
Swanzey,	1,430	272	743,335 00
Taunton,	15,376	2,545	8,211,023 00
Westport,	2,767	680	1,803,564 00
Totals,	93,794	17,815	$66,294,526 00
DUKES.			
Chilmark,	654	157	$598,863 00
Edgartown,	2.118	484	1,369,721 00
Tisbury,	1,631	461	939,610 00
Totals,	4,403	1,102	$2,908,194 00
ESSEX.			
Amesbury,	3,877	703	$1,302.864 00
Andover,	4,765	757	2,339,977 00
Beverly,	6,154	1,278	3,129,640 00
Boxford,	1,020	210	649,331 00

*New town.

Counties and Towns.	Populati'n in 1860.	Voters in 1857.	Valuation in 1860.
ESSEX—*Continued.*			
Bradford,	1,638	300	$832,683 00
Danvers,	5,110	854	2,455,948 00
Essex,	1,701	421	930,368 00
Georgetown,	2,075	418	730,297 00
Gloucester,	10,904	1,748	4,171,942 00
Groveland,	1,448	373	538,123 00
Hamilton,	789	200	449,810 00
Haverhill,	9,995	1,795	5,450,782 00
Ipswich,	3,300	635	1,276,245 00
Lawrence,	17,639	1,925	10,015,503 00
Lynn,	19,083	3,260	9,299,128 00
Lynnfield,	866	187	558,854 00
Manchester,	1,698	398	787,045 00
Marblehead,	7,646	1,483	2,367,952 00
Methuen,	2,566	561	1,283,920 00
Middleton,	940	203	383,758 00
Nahant,	380	59	523,866 00
Newbury,	1,444	325	824,524 00
Newburyport,	13,401	2,271	6,847,183 00
North Andover,	2,343	385	1,575,166 00
Rockport,	3,237	819	1,320,335 00
Rowley,	1,278	266	484,701 00
Salem,	22,252	2,856	14,722,500 00
Salisbury,	3,310	648	1,465,413 00
Saugus,	2,024	400	1,148,428 00
South Danvers,	6,549	1,023	3,613,408 00
Swampscott,	1,530	292	1,043,853 00
Topsfield,	1,292	293	624,769 00
Wenham,	1,105	228	550,780 00
West Newbury,	2,202	392	938,741 00
Totals,	165,611	27,966	$84,637,837 00
FRANKLIN.			
Ashfield,	1,302	345	$606,201 00
Bernardston,	968	210	444,496 00
Buckland,	1,702	317	497,592 00
Charlemont,	1,075	227	392,972 00
Colrain,	1,798	371	555,814 00
Conway,	1,689	326	725,055 00
Deerfield,	3,073	585	1,181,066 00
Erving,	527	93	163,601 00
Gill,	683	145	380,385 00
Greenfield,	3,198	603	1,534,425 00
Hawley,	671	173	225,604 00
Heath,	661	149	255,580 00
Leverett,	964	220	292,830 00
Leyden,	606	113	273,648 00
Monroe,	236	49	83,091 00

Counties and Towns.	Populati'n in 1860.	Voters in 1857.	Valuation in 1860.
FRANKLIN—*Continued.*			
Montague,	1,593	334	$564,033 00
New Salem,	957	246	347,945 00
Northfield,	1,712	406	708,226 00
Orange,	1,622	402	543,346 00
Rowe,	619	121	223,313 00
Shelburne,	1,448	347	682,660 00
Shutesbury,	798	189	221,007 00
Sunderland,	839	178	345,843 00
Warwick,	932	228	342,556 00
Wendell,	704	155	232,771 00
Whately,	1,057	277	624,902 00
Totals,	31,434	6,600	$12,448,961 00
HAMPDEN.			
Agawam,	1,698	238	$693,008 00
Blandford,	1,256	303	519,151 00
Brimfield,	1,363	299	700,972 00
Chester,	1,314	272	456,635 00
Chicopee,	7,261	1,182	2,782,288 00
Granville,	1,385	351	411,508 00
Holland,	419	100	147,186 00
Holyoke,	4,997	535	2,080,834 00
Longmeadow,	1,376	285	917,994 00
Ludlow,	1,174	284	440,734 00
Monson,	3,164	420	1,103,143 00
Montgomery,	371	92	156,175 00
Palmer,	4,082	805	1,167,291 00
Russell,	605	128	198 462 00
Southwick,	1,188	296	593,595 00
Springfield,	15,199	2,736	8,669,806 00
Tolland,	596	136	280,774 00
Wales,	677	161	277,368 00
Westfield,	5,055	995	2,801,834 00
West Springfield,	2,105	344	1,011,772 00
Wilbraham,	2,081	440	841,633 00
Totals,	57,366	10,402	$26,252,663 00
HAMPSHIRE.			
Amherst,	3,206	539	$1,581,521 00
Belchertown,	2,709	595	1,063,603 00
Chesterfield,	897	205	415,746 00
Cummington,	1,085	231	354,219 00
Easthampton,	1,916	270	924,567 00
Enfield,	1,025	230	583,850 00
Goshen,	439	119	157,942 00
Granby,	907	232	476,382 00
Greenwich,	699	196	268,824 00
Hadley,	2,104	389	1,249,679 00

Counties and Towns.	Populati'n in 1860.	Voters in 1857.	Valuation in 1860.
HAMPSHIRE—*Continued.*			
Hatfield,	1.337	232	$1,071,747 00
Huntington,(formerly Norwich,)	1,216	274	442,651 00
Middlefield,	748	133	308,332 00
Northampton,	6,788	1,241	3,689,965 00
Pelham,	748	192	174.513 00
Plainfield,	639	174	240.735 00
Prescott,	611	149	245,168 00
South Hadley,	2.277	392	1,040,303 00
Southampton,	1,130	250	496,462 00
Ware,	3.597	600	1,309,890 00
Westhampton,	608	142	298,404 00
Williamsburg,	2,095	372	906.206 00
Worthington,	1,041	243	430,943 00
Totals,	37,822	7,401	$17,737,649 00
MIDDLESEX.			
Acton,	1,726	369	$821,401 00
Ashby,	1,091	287	555.386 00
Ashland,	1,554	293	577,860 00
Bedford,	843	208	470.657 00
Belmont,	1,198	*	2.141,709 00
Billerica,	1,776	336	1,042.071 00
Boxborough,	403	100	221,755 00
Brighton,	3.375	553	3,488.577 00
Burlington,	606	114	384.413 00
Cambridge,	26,060	3,161	20,515,905 00
Carlisle,	621	146	328,461 00
Charlestown,	25.063	3,411	15,420,760 00
Chelmsford,	2,291	397	1,371.136 00
Concord,	2.246	441	1.663,507 00
Dracut,	1,881	394	962,723 00
Dunstable,	487	127	397.551 00
Framingham,	4,227	811	2,208.537 00
Groton,	3.193	526	1,465.408 00
Holliston,	3,339	666	1,483,443 00
Hopkinton,	4.340	689	1,368,099 00
Lexington,	2,329	527	1,873.634 00
Lincoln,	718	136	539,528 00
Littleton,	1,063	228	666,270 00
Lowell,	36,827	5,002	20,894,207 00
Malden,	5,865	904	3,366,963 00
Marlborough,	5.911	788	1.876,599 00
Medford,	4.842	829	4.970,817 00
Melrose,	2.532	460	1,373.324 00
Natick,	5.515	1,007	1,788.549 00
Newton,	8.382	1,266	7,146,081 00
North Reading,	1,203	236	527,890 00
Pepperell,	1,895	389	754,506 00
Reading,	2,662	619	1,269,570 00

*New town.

Counties and Towns.	Populati'n in 1860.	Voters in 1857.	Valuation in 1860.
MIDDLESEX—*Continued.*			
Sherborn,	1,129	224	$873,154 00
Shirley,	1,468	229	662,067 00
Somerville,	8,025	966	6,033,053 00
South Reading,	3.207	681	1,861,319 00
Stoneham,	3,206	555	1,207.701 00
Stow,	1.641	267	713.320 00
Sudbury,	1.691	305	1,043,091 00
Tewksbury,	1.744	233	620.886 00
Townsend,	2,005	465	663,222 00
Tyngsborough,	626	143	322.680 00
Waltham,	6,397	1,127	4,694,856 00
Watertown,	3.270	653	2,514 020 00
Wayland,	1,188	242	564.758 00
West Cambridge,	2 681	487	2,449,057 00
Westford,	1,624	319	796,440 00
Weston,	1.243	261	1,016,605 00
Wilmington,	919	210	459.291 00
Winchester,	1,937	367	1,533.514 00
Woburn,	6,287	1,104	3,599,280 00
Totals,	216,352	34,258	$135,458,009 00
NANTUCKET.			
Nantucket,	6,094	1,525	$3,875,598 00
NORFOLK.			
Bellingham,	1,313	293	$474.259 00
Braintree,	3,468	667	1,431,960 00
Brookline,	5,164	636	10,598,546 00
Canton,	3,242	534	2,015,398 00
Cohasset,	1,953	395	1,018.224 00
Dedham,	6,330	1,027	4,379,743 00
Dorchester,	9,769	1,871	10,880.383 00
Dover,	679	129	344,741 00
Foxborough,	2.879	513	1,287,735 00
Franklin,	2,172	457	811.637 00
Medfield,	1.082	210	601.491 00
Medway,	3,195	645	1,210,746 00
Milton,	2,669	456	3,393,720 00
Needham,	2.658	446	1,604,985 00
Quincy,	6,778	1,125	3.870,000 00
Randolph,	5.760	1.044	2,726,059 00
Roxbury,	25.137	2,725	24,000,000 00
Sharon,	1,377	316	651,213 00
Stoughton,	4,830	887	1,758.237 00
Walpole,	2,037	391	1,035,854 00
West Roxbury,	6.310	857	8,337,578 00
Weymouth,	7,742	1,640	3,119,993 00
Wrentham,	3,406	605	1,248,397 00
Totals,	109,950	17,869	$86,800,899 00

Counties and Towns.	Populati'n in 1860.	Voters in 1857.	Valuation in 1860.
PLYMOUTH.			
Abington,	8.527	1,626	$3,279,465 00
Bridgewater,	3.761	607	1,878,831 00
Carver,	1,186	303	490,290 00
Duxbury,	2,597	658	1,076,386 00
East Bridgewater,	3.207	702	1,327,734 00
Halifax,	766	204	321.449 00
Hanover,	1.565	389	821.527 00
Hanson,	1,245	318	541,567 00
Hingham,	4,351	986	2,481.366 00
Hull,	285	45	179,078 00
Kingston,	1,655	355	1,303.308 00
Lakeville,	1,160	296	572.242 00
Marion,	918	237	469,164 00
Marshfield,	1.870	464	729,709 00
Mattapoisett,	1,483	372	815,890 00
Middleborough,	4.553	1,053	2,260,826 00
North Bridgewater,	6.584	1,167	2,173,965 00
Pembroke,	1.524	377	606.200 00
Plymouth,	6,272	1,366	3,133.613 00
Plympton,	994	246	366.835 00
Rochester,	1.232	376	592,766 00
Scituate,	2.227	539	944.524 00
South Scituate,	1,764	410	922,853 00
Wareham,	3.186	661	1,101,947 00
West Bridgewater,	1,846	380	764,408 00
Totals,	64,758	14,137	$29,160,937 00
SUFFOLK.			
Boston,	177,818	22.678	$312,000,000 00
Chelsea,	13.395	1,846	6,780.000 00
North Chelsea,	921	140	770,000 00
Winthrop,	544	81	450,000 00
Totals,	192,678	24,745	$320,000,000 00
WORCESTER.			
Ashburnham,	2,108	486	$752,839 00
Athol,	2,604	582	925,390 00
Auburn,	914	170	391,784 00
Barre,	2,973	586	1,668,557 00
Berlin,	1,106	205	396.170 00
Blackstone,	5,453	851	1,817,911 00
Bolton,	1,348	281	563.319 00
Boylston,	929	166	469,794 00
Brookfield,	2,276	402	765,765 00
Charlton,	2.047	529	872.454 00
Clinton,	3,859	467	1,676,064 00
Dana,	876	212	241,663 00
Douglas,	2,442	428	953,409 00

Counties and Towns.	Populati'n in 1860.	Voters in 1857.	Valuation in 1860.
WORCESTER—*Continued.*			
Dudley,	1,736	282	$685,821 00
Fitchburg,	7,805	1,327	3,762,529 00
Gardner,	2,646	530	901,835 00
Grafton,	4,317	903	1,691.274 00
Hardwick,	1,521	312	934.532 00
Harvard,	1,507	404	877,330 00
Holden,	1,945	367	796,813 00
Hubbardston,	1,621	404	609,054 00
Lancaster,	1,932	346	848,100 00
Leicester,	2,748	412	1,559,404 00
Leominster,	3,522	733	1,728,997 00
Lunenburg,	1,212	263	730,952 00
Mendon,	1,351	271	722.565 00
Milford,	9,132	1,741	3,155,601 00
Millbury,	3,296	589	1,397,538 00
New Braintree,	805	141	555.252 00
Northborough,	1,565	310	947,539 00
Northbridge,	2,633	460	945.574 00
North Brookfield,	2,760	449	1,183,803 00
Oakham,	959	237	323,843 00
Oxford,	3,034	540	1,156.411 00
Paxton,	725	169	295,067 00
Petersham,	1,465	307	672,092 00
Phillipston,	764	160	294,353 00
Princeton,	1,201	307	712.603 00
Royalston,	1,486	369	823,257 00
Rutland,	1,076	256	507.516 00
Shrewsbury,	1,558	349	1,109,424 00
Southborough,	1,854	285	952,552 00
Southbridge,	3,575	555	1,304,825 00
Spencer,	2,777	498	1.294,031 00
Sterling,	1,918	376	978,871 00
Sturbridge,	2,245	448	840.096 00
Sutton,	2,676	528	1.046.341 00
Templeton,	2,816	584	1,089.950 00
Upton,	1,986	475	722,751 00
Uxbridge,	3,133	519	1,618,969 00
Warren,	2,107	363	914,797 00
Webster,	2,912	461	1,045.039 00
Westborough,	2,913	521	1,227,016 00
West Boylston,	2,509	362	886,550 00
West Brookfield,	1,548	281	643,823 00
Westminster,	1,840	445	745,615 00
Winchendon,	2,624	560	1,035,229 00
Worcester,	24,960	4,091	17,626,453 00
Totals,	159,650	29,655	$75,412,160 00

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	No. of Towns.	Populati'n in 1860.	Voters in 1857.	Valuation in 1860.
Barnstable,	13	35,990	7,870	$12,621,201 00
Berkshire,	31	55,120	9,764	24,186,962 00
Bristol,	19	93,794	17,815	66,294,256 00
Dukes,	3	4,403	1,102	2,908,194 00
Essex,	34	165,611	27,966	84,637,837 00
Franklin,	26	31,434	6,800	12,448,961 00
Hampden,	21	57,366	10,402	26,252,663 00
Hampshire,	23	37,822	7,401	17,737,649 00
Middlesex,	51	216,352	34,258	135,458,009 00
Nantucket,	1	6,094	1,525	3,875,598 00
Norfolk,	23	109,950	17,869	86,800,899 00
Plymouth,	25	64,758	14,137	29,160,937 00
Suffolk,	4	192,678	24,745	320,000,000 00
Worcester,	58	159,650	29,655	75,412,160 00
Totals,	382	1,231,022	211,309	$897,795,326 00

GOVERNORS AND LIEUT. GOVERNORS IN MASS.

PREPARED BY NATH'L B. SHURTLEFF, M. D.

CHOSEN ANNUALLY BY THE PEOPLE.

Governors of Plymouth Colony.

1620 John Carver.
1621 William Bradford.
1633 Edward Winslow.
1634 Thomas Prence.
1635 William Bradford.
1636 Edward Winslow.
1637 William Bradford.
1638 Thomas Prence.
1639 William Bradford.
1644 Edward Winslow.
1645 William Bradford.
1657 Thomas Prence.
1673 Josias Winslow.
1681 Thomas Hinckley.*

Deputy-Governors of Plymouth Colony.

1680 Thomas Hinckley.†
1681 James Cudworth.
1682 William Bradford, to 1686
1689 William Bradford, to 1692

* Mr. Hinckley was Governor till the union of the Colonies, in 1692, except during the administration of Andros.

† Previously there was no Deputy-Governor, a Governor *pro tem.* being appointed by the Governor to serve in his absence.

CHOSEN ANNUALLY UNDER THE FIRST CHARTER.

Governors of Massachusetts.

1629 Matthew Cradock.*
1629 John Winthrop.
1634 Thomas Dudley.
1635 John Haynes.
1636 Henry Vane.
1637 John Winthrop.
1640 Thomas Dudley.
1641 Richard Bellingham.
1642 John Winthrop.
1644 John Endicott.
1645 Thomas Dudley.
1646 John Winthrop.
1649 John Endicott.
1650 Thomas Dudley.
1651 John Endicott.
1654 Richard Bellingham.
1655 John Endicott.
1665 Richard Bellingham.
1673 John Leverett.
1679 Simon Bradstreet.

Deputy-Governors of Massachusetts.

1629 Thomas Goffe,† . . . to 1629
1629 John Humphry, . . 1629
1629 Thomas Dudley, . . 1634
1634 Roger Ludlow, . . . 1635
1635 Richard Bellingham, . 1636
1636 John Winthrop, . . 1637
1637 Thomas Dudley, . . 1640
1640 Richard Bellingham, . 1641
1641 John Endicott, . . . 1644
1644 John Winthrop, . . 1646
1646 Thomas Dudley, . . 1650
1650 John Endicott, . . . to 1651
1651 Thomas Dudley, . . 1653
1653 Richard Bellingham, . 1654
1654 John Endicott, . . . 1655
1655 Richard Bellingham, . 1655
1655 Francis Willoughby, . 1671
1671 John Leverett, . . . 1673
1673 Samuel Symonds, to Oct. 1678
1678 Oct., Simon Bradstreet, 1679
1679 Thomas Danforth, . 1686

AFTER THE DISSOLUTION OF THE FIRST CHARTER.

Deputy-Governor of Massachusetts.

1689 Thomas Danforth, to 1692.

* By the Royal Charter, which passed the seals March 4, 1628-9, Matthew Cradock was appointed the first Governor, and Thomas Goffe, Deputy-Governor, both of whom had held the same offices before the Charter was granted. On the 13th of the following May, the same persons were re-chosen under the Charter, but they never came to New England. On the 20th of October, 1629, John Winthrop was chosen Governor, and John Humphry, Deputy-Governor. On the 30th of April, 1629, John Endicott was appointed, in London, to be Governor of the Plantation in New England, and held the office until the arrival of the Governor (Winthrop), in 1630.

† Thomas Goffe never came to New England. John Humphry was elected, but did not serve.

APPOINTED BY THE KING, UNDER SECOND CHARTER.

Governors of Massachusetts.

1692 May, Sir William Phipps.
1694 Nov., *William Stoughton.**
1699 May, Earl of Bellomont.
1700 July, *William Stoughton.*
1701 July, the Council.
1702 June, Joseph Dudley.
1714–15 Feb., The Council.
1714–15 March, Joseph Dudley.
1715 Nov., *William Tailer.*†
1716 Oct., Samuel Shute.
1722–23 Jan., *William Dummer.*
1728 July, William Burnet.
1728 Sept., *William Dummer.*
1730 June, *William Tailer.*
1730 Aug., Jonathan Belcher.
1741 Aug., William Shirley.
1749 Sept., *Spencer Phips.*
1753 Aug., William Shirley.
1756 Sept., *Spencer Phips.*
1757 April, The Council.
1757 Aug., Thomas Pownall.
1760 June, *Thomas Hutchinson.*
1760 Aug., Francis Bernard.
1769 Aug., *Thomas Hutchinson.*
1771 March, Thomas Hutchinson.
1774 May, Thomas Gage.

Lieut. Governors of Massachusetts.

1692 Wm. Stoughton, to July, 1701
1702 Thomas Povey, . . . to 1706
1705–6 Jan., vacancy to Oct., 1711
1711 William Tailer.
1716 William Dummer.
1730 William Tailer.
1733 Spencer Phips.
1758 Thomas Hutchinson.
1770 Andrew Oliver.
1774 Thomas Oliver.

SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

1774 Oct., a Provincial Congress.
1775 July, The Council.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Governors of Massachusetts.

1780 John Hancock, . . . to 1785
1785 James Bowdoin, . . 1787
1787 John Hancock, Oct. 8, 1793
1794 Samuel Adams, . . 1797
1797 Increase Sumner, June 7, 1799
1800 Caleb Strong, . . . 1807
1807 Jas. Sullivan, Dec. 10, 1808
1809 Christopher Gore, . . 1810
1810 Elbridge Gerry, . . 1812
1812 Caleb Strong, . . . 1816
1816 John Brooks, . . . 1823
1823 Wm. Eustis, Feb. 6, . 1825
1825 Levi Lincoln, . . . 1834
1834 John Davis, ... to 1836
1836 Edward Everett, . . 1840
1840 Marcus Morton, . . 1841
1841 John Davis, ... 1843
1843 Marcus Morton, . . 1844
1844 George N. Briggs, . . 1851
1851 George S. Boutwell, . 1853
1853 John H. Clifford, . . 1854
1854 Emory Washburn, . 1855
1855 Henry J. Gardner, . 1858
1858 Nathaniel P. Banks, . 1861
1861 John A. Andrew.

* Those whose names are printed in Italics were acting Governors.

† In November, 1715, Elizeus Burgess was proclaimed Governor, he having had the appointment in March, 1714; but he never came over to perform his duties, and resigned the office in 1716.

Lieut. Governors of Massachusetts.

1780	Thos. Cushing, Feb. 28,	1788	
1788	Benjamin Lincoln,	to 1789	
1789	*Samuel Adams*,* . .	1794	
1794	*Moses Gill*, May 20, .	1800	
1801	Sam. Phillips, Feb. 10,	1802	
1802	Edward H. Robbins, .	1807	
1807	*Levi Lincoln*, . . .	1809	
1809	David Cobb, . . .	1810	
1810	William Gray, . . .	1812	
1812	William Phillips, . .	1823	
1823	Levi Lincoln, Feb., .	1824	
1824	*Marcus Morton*, July,	1825	
1826	Thomas L. Winthrop,	1832	
1833	*Samuel T. Armstrong*,	to 1836	
1836	George Hull, . . .	1843	
1843	Henry H. Childs, . .	1844	
1844	John Reed, ...	1851	
1851	Henry W. Cushman, .	1853	
1853	Elisha Huntington, .	1854	
1854	Wm. C. Plunkett, . .	1855	
1855	Simon Brown, . . .	1856	
1856	Henry W. Benchley, .	1858	
1858	Eliphalet Trask, . .	1861	
1861	John Z. Goodrich, .	1861	
1862	John Nesmith, . . .	1862	

* The Lieutenant-Governors, whose names are in Italics, were acting Governors also during vacancies in the office of Governor.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM MASSACHUSETTS, FROM 1789 TO 1862.

Caleb Strong, ...	1789–96	Tristram Dalton, . . .	1789–91
Theodore Sedgwick, . .	1796–99	George Cabot, ...	1791–96
Samuel Dexter, . . .	1799–1800	Benjamin Goodhue, .	1796–1800
Dwight Foster, ...	1800–03	Jonathan Mason, . . .	1800–03
John Q. Adams, . . .	1803–08	Timothy Pickering, . .	1803–11
James Lloyd, ...	1808–13	Joseph B. Varnum, . .	1811–17
Christopher Gore, . . .	1813–16	Harrison Gray Otis, . .	1817–22
Eli P. Ashmun, ...	1816–18	James Lloyd, ...	1822–26
Prentiss Mellen, . . .	1818–20	Nathaniel Silsbee, . . .	1826–35
Elijah H. Mills, ...	1820–27	John Davis, ...	1835–41
Daniel Webster, ...	1827–41	Isaac C. Bates, ...	1841–45
Rufus Choate, ...	1841–45	John Davis, ...	1845–53
Daniel Webster, ...	1845–50	Edward Everett, . . .	1853–54
Robert C. Winthrop, . .	1850–51	Julius Rockwell, . . .	1854–55
Robert Rantoul, Jr., . .	1851–51	Henry Wilson, ...	1855–
Charles Sumner, . . .	1851–		

Mr. Sumner's term will expire March 3d, 1863; and Mr. Wilson's term will expire March 3d, 1865.

SECRETARIES.

List of Persons who have held the Office of SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

FROM 1780 TO 1862.

John Avery,	1780–1806	John A. Bolles,	1843
Jonathan L. Austin,	1806–08	John G. Palfrey,	1844–48
William Tudor,	1808–10	William B. Calhoun,	1848–51
Benjamin Homans,	1810–12	Amasa Walker,	1851–53
Alden Bradford,	1812–24	Ephraim W. Wright,	1853–56
Edward D. Bangs,	1824–36	Francis DeWitt,	1856–58
John P. Bigelow,	1836–43	Oliver Warner,	1858–

TREASURERS.

List of Persons who have held the Office of TREASURER AND RECEIVER-GENERAL,

FROM 1780 TO 1862.

Henry Gardner,	1780–83	Joseph Sewall,	1827–32
Thomas Ivers,	1783–87	Hezekiah Barnard,	1832–37
Alexander Hodgdon,	1787–92	David Wilder,	1837–43
Thomas Davis,	1792–97	John Mills,	1843
Peleg Coffin,	*1797–1801	Thomas Russell,	1844
Jonathan Jackson,	1802–06	Joseph Barrett,	1845–49
Thompson J. Skinner,	1806–08	Ebenezer Bradbury,	1849–51
Josiah Dwight,	1808–10	Charles B. Hall,	1851–53
Thomas Harris,	1810–11	Jacob H. Loud,	1853–55
Jonathan L. Austin,	1811–12	Thomas J. Marsh,	1855
John T. Apthorp,	1812–17	Moses Tenney, Jr.,	1856–61
Daniel Sargent,	1817–22	Henry K. Oliver,	1861–
Nahum Mitchell,	1822–27		

* Secretary Avery had a warrant to take care of the Treasury on the resignation of Coffin, 1802.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

List of Persons who have held the Office of ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

UNDER THE PROVINCE CHARTER.

Anthony Checkley, .	1692–1702	John Overing, ...	1739–41
Paul Dudley, ...	1702–18	Jeremiah Gridley, . . .	1742
Thomas Newton, . . .	1718–21	John Overing, ...	1743–48
John Overing, ...	1728–32	James Otis, ...	1748
John Read, ...	1733–35	Edmund Trowbridge, . .	1749–67
William Brattle, . . .	1736	Jeremiah Gridley, . . .	1767
William Brattle, . . .	1738	Jonathan Sewall, . . .	1767–69

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Robert Treat Paine, . .	1780–90	John Henry Clifford, . .	1849–53
James Sullivan, . . .	1790–1807	Rufus Choate, ...	1853
Barnabus Bidwill, . . .	1807–10	John Henry Clifford, . .	1854–58
Perez Morton, ...	1810–32	Stephen Henry Phillips, .	1858–61
James T. Austin, . . .	*1832–43	Dwight Foster, ...	1861–

* The Office of Attorney-General was abolished in 1843, and re-established in 1849.

AUDITORS.

List of Persons who have held the Office of AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS.

[Established by Act of 1849.]

David Wilder, Jr., . . .	1849–54	Chandler R. Ransom, . .	1856–58
Joseph Mitchell, . . .	1854	Charles White, ...	1858–61
Stephen N. Gifford, . .	1855	Levi Reed, ...	1861–

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE,

FROM 1780 TO 1861.

The first General Court under the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, assembled at Boston on Wednesday, October 25th, 1780, and was finally prorogued, (having held three sessions,) May 19th, 1781. From that time, until 1832, the political year commenced on the last Wednesday in May; and the General Court held two and frequently three sessions during each year. In 1832, by an amendment of the Constitution, the commencement of the political year was changed to the first Wednesday in January.

SENATE.

PRESIDENTS.

Thos. Cushing, *resigned*, Jeremiah Powell,	1780-81	Samuel Dana,	1807-08
Jeremiah Powell,	1781-82	Harrison Gray Otis,	1808-09
Samuel Adams,	1782-83	Harrison Gray Otis,	1809-10
Samuel Adams,	1783-84	Harrison Gray Otis,	1810-11
Samuel Adams,	1784-85	Samuel Dana,	1811-12
Samuel Adams, *resigned*,	1785	Samuel Dana,	1812-13
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,	1785-86	John Phillips,	1813-14
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,	1786-87	John Phillips,	1814-15
Samuel Adams,	1787-88	John Phillips,	1815-16
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,	1788-89	John Phillips,	1816-17
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,	1789-90	John Phillips,	1817-18
Samuel Phillips,	1790-91	John Phillips,	1818-19
Samuel Phillips,	1791-92	John Phillips,	1819-20
Samuel Phillips,	1792-93	John Phillips,	1820-21
Samuel Phillips,	1793-94	John Phillips,	1821-22
Samuel Phillips,	1794-95	John Phillips,	1822-23
Samuel Phillips,	1795-96	Nathaniel Silsbee,	1823-24
Samuel Phillips,	1796-97	Nathaniel Silsbee,	1824-25
Samuel Phillips,	1796-98	Nathaniel Silsbee,	1825-26
Samuel Phillips,	1798-99	John Mills,	1826-27
Samuel Phillips,	1799-1800	John Mills,	1827-28
Samuel Phillips,	1800-01	Sherman Leland,	1828-29
David Cobb,	1802-03	Samuel Lathrop,	1829-30
David Cobb,	1803-04	Samuel Lathrop,	1830-31
David Cobb,	1804-05	Leverett Saltonstall,	1831
Harrison Gray Otis,	1805-06	William Thorndike,	1832
John Bacon,	1806-07	Benj. T. Pickman,	1833
		Benj. T. Pickman,	1834

Benj. T. Pickman, *deceased*, George Bliss,	1835	Zeno Scudder,	1848
		Joseph Bell,	1849
Horace Mann,	1836	Marshall P. Wilder,	1850
Horace Mann,	1837	Henry Wilson,	1851
Myron Lawrence,	1838	Henry Wilson,	1852
Myron Lawrence,	1839	Charles H. Warren,	1853
Daniel P. King,	1840	Charles Edward Cook,	1854
Daniel P. King,	1841	Henry W. Benchley,	1855
Josiah Quincy, Jr.,	1842	Elihu C. Baker,	1856
Phineas W. Leland, *resigned*, Frederick Robinson,	1843	Charles W. Upham,	1857
		Charles W. Upham,	1858
Josiah Quincy Jr.,	1844	Charles A. Phelps,	1859
Levi Lincoln,	1845	Charles A. Phelps,	1860
William B. Calhoun,	1846	William Claflin,	1861
William B. Calhoun,	1847	John H. Clifford,	1862

CLERKS.

William Baker, Jr.,	1780-84	Samuel F. Lyman,	1822
Samuel Cooper,	1785-95	Paul Willard,	1823-29
Edward McLane,	1796-99	Charles Calhoun,	1830-42
Edward Payne Hayman,	1800	Lewis Josselyn,	1843
George Elliot Vaughan,	1801-02	Charles Calhoun,	1844-50
Wendell Davis,	1803-05	Chauncey L. Knapp,	1851
John D. Dunbar,	1806-07	F. H. Underwood,	1852
Nathaniel Coffin,	1808-10	Charles Calhoun,	1853-54
Marcus Morton,	1811-12	Peter L. Cox,	1855-57
Samuel F. McCleary,	1813-21	S. N. Gifford,	1858-62

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKERS.

Caleb Davis,	1780-81	Edward H. Robbins,	1793-94
Caleb Davis, *resigned*,	1781-02	Edward H. Robbins,	1794-95
Nathaniel Gorham,	1782	Edward H. Robbins,	1795-96
Nathaniel Gorham,	1782-82	Edward H. Robbins,	1796-97
Tristram Dalton,	1783-84	Edward H. Robbins,	1797-98
Tristram Dalton,	1784-85	Edward H. Robbins,	1798-99
Nathaniel Gorham,	1785-86	Edward H. Robbins,	1799-1800
Artemas Ward,	1786-87	Edward H. Robbins,	1800-01
James Warren,	1787-88	Edward H. Robbins,	1801-02
Theodore Sedgwick,	1788-89	John Coffin Jones,	1802-03
David Cobb,	1789-90	Harrison Gray Otis,	1803-04
David Cobb,	1790-91	Harrison Gray Otis,	1804-05
David Cobb,	1791-92	Timothy Bigelow,	1805-06
David Cobb,	1792-93	Perez Morton,	1806-07

Perez Morton, ...	1807–08
Timothy Bigelow, . . .	1808–09
Timothy Bigelow, . . .	1809–10
Perez Morton, *resigned*, .	1810–11
Joseph Story, ...	1811
Joseph Story, *resigned*, .	1811–12
Eleazer W. Ripley, . . .	1812
Timothy Bigelow, . . .	1812–13
Timothy Bigelow, . . .	1813–14
Timothy Bigelow, . . .	1814–15
Timothy Bigelow, . . .	1815–16
Timothy Bigelow, ...	1816–17
Timothy Bigelow, . . .	1817–18
Timothy Bigelow, . . .	1818–19
Timothy Bigelow, . . .	1819–20
Elijah H. Mills, *resigned*,	1820–21
Josiah Quincy, ...	1821
Josiah Quincy, *resigned*, .	1821–22
Luther Lawrence, . . .	1822
Levi Lincoln, ...	1822–23
William C. Jarvis, . . .	1823–24
William C. Jarvis, . . .	1824–25
Timothy Fuller, . . .	1825–26
William C. Jarvis, . . .	1826–27
William C. Jarvis, . . .	1827–28
William B. Calhoun, . .	1828–29
William B. Calhoun, . .	1829–30
William B. Calhoun, . .	1830–31
William B. Calhoun, . .	1832
William B. Calhoun, . .	1833
William B. Calhoun, . . .	1834
Julius Rockwell, ...	1835
Julius Rockwell, ...	1836
Julius Rockwell, ...	1837
Robert C. Winthrop, . . .	1838
Robert C. Winthrop, . . .	1839
Robert C. Winthrop, . . .	1840
George Ashmun, ...	1841
Thomas Kinnicutt, . . .	1842
Daniel P. King, ...	1843
Samuel H. Walley, Jr., . .	1844
Thomas Kinnicutt, *resigned*,	1844
Samuel H. Walley, Jr., . .	1845
Samuel H. Walley, Jr., . .	1846
Ebenezer Bradbury, . . .	1847
F. B. Crowninshield, . . .	1848
F. B. Crowninshield, . . .	1849
Ensign H. Kellogg, . . .	1850
Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., . .	1851
Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr , . .	1852
George Bliss, ...	1853
Otis P. Lord, ...	1854
Daniel C. Eddy, ...	1855
Charles A. Phelps, ...	1856
Charles A. Phelps, ...	1857
Julius Rockwell, ...	1858
Charles Hale, ...	1859
John A. Goodwin, ...	1860
John A. Goodwin, ...	1861
Alexander H. Bullock, . .	1862

CLERKS.

Andrew Henshaw, . . .	1780–81
George Richard Minot, .	1782–91
Henry Warren, . . .	1792–1802
Nicholas Tillinghast, . .	1803–05
Charles Pinckney Sumner,	1806–07
Nicholas Tillinghast, . .	1808–09
Charles Pinckney Sumner,	1810–11
Benjamin Pollard, . . .	1812–21
Pelham W. Warren, . .	1822–31
Luther S. Cushing, . . .	1832–43
Charles W. Storey, . . .	1844–50
Lewis Josselyn, ...	1851–52
William Schouler, . . .	1853
William Stowe, ...	1854
Henry A. Marsh, . . .	1855
W. E. P. Haskell, . . .	1856
William Stowe, ...	1857–61
William S. Robinson, . .	1862

Table showing the Length of the Sessions of the Legislature and the Number of Representatives in each year since 1832.

Year.	Time of Meeting.	Prorogued.	Length of Session.	No. of Reps.
1832	January 4.	March 24	80 days.	528
1833	" 2.	" 28.	86 "	574
1834	" 1.	April 2.	92 "	570
1835*	" 7.	" 8.	92 "	615
1836	" 6.	" 16.	102 "	619
1837	" 4.	" 20.	107 "	635
1838	" 3.	" 25.	113 "	480
1839	" 2.	" 10.	99 "	521
1840	" 1.	March 24.	84 "	521
1841	" 6.	" 18.	72 "	397
1842*	" 5.	" 3.	58 "	336
1843	" 4.	" 24.	80 "	352
1844	" 3.	" 16.	74 "	321
1845	" 1.	" 26.	85 "	271
1846	" 7.	April 16.	100 "	264
1847	" 6.	" 26.	111 "	255
1848*	" 5.	May 10.	127 "	272
1849	" 3.	" 2.	120 "	263
1850	" 2.	" 3.	122 "	297
1851	" 1.	" 24.	146 "	396
1852	" 7.	" 22.	137 "	402
1853	" 5.	" 25.	142 "	288
1854	" 4.	April 29.	116 "	310
1855	" 3.	May 21.	138 "	380
1856	" 1.	June 6.	158 "	329
1857*	" 7.	May 30.	144 "	357
1858	" 6.	March 27.	81 "	240
1859*	" 5.	April 6.	92 "	240
1860*	" 4.	" 4.	92 "	240
1861*	" 2.	" 11.	100 "	240
1862	" 1.	" 30.	120 "	240

* There was an extra session of sixty-two days in 1835, to revise the Statutes; one of nine days in 1842, to divide the Commonwealth into Congressional Districts; one of three days in 1848, to choose electors of President and Vice-President; one of eighteen days in 1857, to establish districts for the choice of Councillors, Representatives and Senators; one of one hundred and thirteen days in 1859, to revise the General Statutes; one of fourteen days in 1860, to consider the subject of the disease among the cattle of the Commonwealth; and one of ten days in 1861, to consider the duty of the Commonwealth in relation to public affairs, consequent upon the rebellion then existing in certain States in the Southern portion of the Union.

JUDICIARY.

[All Judges in the Commonwealth are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, and hold office during good behavior.]

Supreme Judicial Court.

George T. Bigelow, of Boston, *Chief Justice*, . . .	appointed	1860
Charles A. Dewey, of Northampton, *Justice*, . . .	"	1837
Theron Metcalf, of Boston, *Justice*, ...	"	1848
Pliny Merrick, of Boston, *Justice*, ...	"	1853
Ebenezer R. Hoar, of Concord, *Justice*, ...	"	1859
Reuben A. Chapman, of Springfield, *Justice*, . . .	"	1860

The salary of the Chief Justice is $4,500, and of each of the Associate Justices, $4,000.

Charles Allen, of Greenfield, *Reporter*. Salary, $300, and proceeds of Reports.

Dwight Foster, of Worcester, *Attorney-General*. Salary, $2,500, and $1,000 clerk hire.

Superior Court.

[Established in 1859.]

Charles Allen, Worcester, *Chief Justice*, ...	Salary,	$3,700
Julius Rockwell, Pittsfield, *Associate Justice*, . . .	"	3,500
Otis P. Lord, Salem, *Associate Justice*, ...	"	"
Marcus Morton, Jr., Andover, *Associate Justice*, . .	"	"
Ezra Wilkinson, Dedham, *Associate Justice*, . . .	"	"
Henry Vose, Springfield, *Associate Justice*, . . .	"	"
Seth Ames, Cambridge, *Associate Justice*, ...	"	"
Thomas Russell, Boston, *Associate Justice*, . . .	"	"
John P. Putnam, Boston, *Associate Justice*, . . .	"	"
Lincoln F. Brigham, New Bedford, *Associate Justice*, .	"	"

Probate Courts and Courts of Insolvency.

There is a PROBATE COURT and a COURT OF INSOLVENCY in each county, distinct in their jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice, but having the same judge and register. These courts are held by the judge of probate and insolvency appointed for the county, but the judges of the several counties may in case of necessity or convenience interchange services, and perform each other's duties.

The names of the judges, registers and assistant-registers, may be found among the list of county officers.

Police Courts.

By the General Statutes, which took effect June 1, 1860, the existing police courts of the several cities and towns, except Boston, are established upon the same basis, with one justice and two special justices, and with jurisdiction as heretofore. Clerks now in office are to hold their offices until successors are chosen and qualified. At the municipal election in 1861, and every fifth year thereafter, clerks of the several police courts where the office is already established, were chosen by the inhabitants of the several districts for the term of five years. In every city or town containing, according to the next preceding state or national census, fourteen thousand inhabitants, in which a police court is established without the office of clerk, a clerk of such court is to be chosen at the municipal election of the year in which clerks of other police courts are to be chosen. Vacancies are to be filled at the annual municipal elections. Each court is to be held by the justice, but in case of his disability, or a vacancy, the special justice holding the oldest commission shall perform the duties of and receive the same rate of compensation as the justice, by whom he is to be paid. The fees, fines, forfeitures and costs, except such as accrue to any city or town, are to be paid quarterly into the county treasury. The reasonable expenses of the courts, for rent, care of rooms, fuel, stationary, etc., are to be paid out of the county treasury, and two-thirds of such expenses are to be repaid to the county from the state treasury.

The police court of Boston is continued with criminal jurisdiction as heretofore, and the jurisdiction, in civil cases, of the justices' court for the county of Suffolk is to be transferred to the police court of Boston.

The salaries of the justices and clerks of the several courts are to be paid quarterly from the treasury of the Commonwealth.

No police court is hereafter to be established in any town having less than ten thousand inhabitants.

The following is a list of courts now established:—

ADAMS—*Justice*, Joel Bacon; salary, $800. *Special Justices*, Charles Marsh, Henry P. Phillips.

BOSTON—*Justices*, John G. Rogers, Sebeus C. Maine, George D. Wells; salaries, $2,500 each. *Special Justice*, Edwin Wright. *Clerk*, Seth Tobey, salary, $2,000.

CAMBRIDGE—*Justice*, John S. Ladd; salary, $1,500. *Special Justices*, George W. Livermore, H. W. Muzzey. *Clerk*, —— ——, salary, $500.

CHARLESTOWN—*Justice*, George W. Warren; salary, $1,200. *Special Justice*, Charles Robinson, Jr. *Clerk*, —— ——; salary, $500.

CHELSEA—*Justice*, Hamlet Bates; salary, $1,000. *Special Justices*, Erastus Rugg, Mellen Chamberlain.

CHICOPEE—*Justice*, Mortimer D. Whitaker; salary, $900. *Special Justices*, Edwin O. Carter, Sidney Chapin.

FALL RIVER—*Justice*, Louis Lapham; salary, $1,000. *Special Justice*, James Ford. *Clerk*, Augustus B. Leonard; salary, $500.

GLOUCESTER—*Justice*, James Davis; salary, $600. *Special Justice*, Cyrus Storey, Jr.

HAVERHILL—*Justice*, William Taggard; salary, $600. *Special Justice*, Edmund Kimball.

LAWRENCE—*Justice*, William Stevens; salary, $1,500. *Special Justices*, William H. P. Wright, Gilbert E. Hood. *Clerk*, William H. Parsons; salary, $800.

LEE—*Justice*, Isaac C. Ives; salary, $400. *Special Justice*, Joseph B. Whiting.

LOWELL—*Justice*, Nathan Crosby; salary, $2,200. *Special Justices*, Joel Adams, George Stevens. *Clerk*, Samuel P. Hadley; salary, $1,000.

LYNN—*Justice*, Thomas B. Newhall; salary, $1,000. *Special Justice*, James R. Newhall. *Clerk*, —— ——; salary, 300.

NEW BEDFORD—*Justice*, Robert C. Pitman; salary, $1,500. *Special Justices*, Edmund Anthony, W. W. Crapo. *Clerk*, Francis L. Porter; salary, $800.

NEWBURYPORT—*Justice*, Stephen W. Marston; salary, $900. *Special Justices*, John Cook, John N. Pike. *Clerk*, Edward W. Rand; salary, $500.

PITTSFIELD—*Justice*, Phineas L. Page; salary, $800. *Special Justices*, George S. Willis, James H. Dunham.

ROXBURY—*Justice*, Peter S. Wheelock; salary, $1,500, *Special Justices*, Joshua Seaver, Eben Jones. *Clerk*, A. J. Cummings; salary, $500.

SALEM—*Justice*, Joseph G. Waters; salary, $1,500. *Special Justices*, Stephen P. Webb, J. B. F. Osgood. *Clerk*, Samuel P. Andrews; salary, $900.

SPRINGFIELD—*Justice*, James H. Morton; salary, $1,500. *Special Justices*, Charles A. Winchester, William S. Shurtleff.

TAUNTON—*Justice*, Samuel R. Townsend; salary, $1,200. *Special Justice*, Benjamin R. Dean. *Clerk*, James P. Ellis; salary, $600.

WILLIAMSTOWN—*Justice*, John R. Bulkley; salary, $300. *Special Justices*, Andrew M. Smith, Henry L. Sabin.

WORCESTER—*Justice*, William N. Green; salary, $1,500. *Special Justices*, John W. Wetherell, William W. Rice. *Clerk*, Clark Jillson; salary, $800.

District-Attorneys.

[Elected by the several Districts for terms of three years, ending Jan. 1863.]

NORTHERN DISTRICT.—Middlesex County, Isaac S. Morse, of Lowell. Salary, $1,200.

EASTERN DISTRICT.—Essex County, Alfred A. Abbott, of South Danvers. Salary, $1,200.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.—Bristol, Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket Counties, George Marston, of Barnstable. Salary, $1,200.

South-Eastern District.—Norfolk and Plymouth Counties, Benjamin W. Harris, of East Bridgewater. Salary, $1,200.

Middle District.—Worcester County, P. E. Aldrich, of Worcester. Salary, $1,200.

Western District.—Hampden and Berkshire Counties, Edward B. Gillett, of Westfield. Salary, $1,200.

North-Western District.—Hampshire and Franklin Counties, Samuel T. Spalding, of Northampton. Salary, $800.

Suffolk County.—George P. Sanger, of Boston. Salary, $3,000. Henry F. French, of Cambridge, (appointed by Governor and Council,) Assistant-Attorney. Salary, $1,800.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriffs, Registers of Deeds and County Treasurers, are elected by the people of the several Counties for terms of *three* years. The current triennial term of Sheriffs expires on the first Wednesday of January, 1863, and that of Registers of Deeds and County Treasurers in January, 1862.

Registers of Probate and Insolvency, and Clerks of Courts, are elected for terms of *five* years. The current term of the former expires in January, 1864; that of the latter in 1862.

Registers of Deeds and Clerks of Courts, are paid by fees. Sheriffs and County Treasurers are, by Sections 37 and 70 of Chapter 17 of the General Statutes, paid by fixed salaries.

County Commissioners are elected one annually, and severally for terms of *three* years; and two Special Commissioners are elected every third year, the current term ending in December, 1862.

By Section 29 of Chapter 17 of the General Statutes, the County Commissioners and Special Commissioners of the various Counties are paid a gross sum, in full for their services and travel, the same to be apportioned to each, according to the number of days' service and actual amount of travel performed by each respectively.

By the provisions of Section 33 of Chapter 120 of the General Statutes, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, is required to designate and commission a certain number of Justices of the Peace, as trial justices, in the several Counties to try criminal cases. No Justice of the Peace not thus designated and commissioned has any power or authority in criminal cases, except to receive complaints and issue warrants, for which no fees are to be allowed.

By the provisions of Chapter 187 of the Acts of 1860, each trial justice holds office for the term of three years from the time of his designation, unless such designation is sooner revoked, or unless his commission as Justice of the Peace, shall sooner expire.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY—Incorporated, 1685.

Shire Town, BARNSTABLE.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—Joseph M. Day, Barnstable, . $700 00
Register of Probate and Insolvency—Jonathan Higgins, Orleans, 700 00
Sheriff—David Bursley, Barnstable, ... 400 00
Clerk of Courts—Frederick W. Crocker, Barnstable.
County Treasurer—Gorham Hallet, Barnstable, ... 500 00
Register of Deeds—Frederick Scudder, Barnstable.
County Commissioners. (Compensation, $1,000,)—
Erasmus Gould, Falmouth, . . Term expires, December, 1863
Joseph H. Sears, Brewster, . . " " " 1864
Daniel Paine, Truro, . . . " " " 1865
Special Commissioners—
James B. Crocker, Yarmouth, . . Term expires, December, 1865
Isaac Bea, Chatham, . . . " " " 1865
Trial Justices—Ebenezer Bacon, Barnstable; James B. Crocker, Yarmouth; George W. Donaldson, Falmouth; Marshall S. Underwood, Dennis; John W. Davis, Wellfleet; Cyrus Weeks, Harwich; E. Stowell Whittemore, Sandwich; Isaac Bea, Chatham.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY—Incorporated, 1761.

Shire Town, LENOX.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—James T. Robinson, Adams, . $800 00
Register of Probate and Insolvency—Andrew J. Waterman, Lenox, 800 00
Sheriff—Graham A. Root, Sheffield, ... 1,100 00
Clerk of the Courts—Henry W. Taft, Lenox.
County Treasurer—George J. Tucker, Lenox, ... 800 00
Registers of Deeds—North District, Richard Whitney, Lanesboro'; Middle District, George J. Tucker, Lenox; South District, Isaac Seeley, Great Barrington.

County Commissioners, (Compensation, $1,500,)—
Calvin P. Lapham, Hancock, . . Term expires, December, 1863
Wilbor C. Langdon, Monterey, . " " " 1864
Daniel Upton, Adams, . . . " " " 1865
Special Commissioners—
Emmons Arnold, Sheffield, . . Term expires, December, 1865
Isaac J. Taylor, Pittsfield, . . " " " 1865
Trial Justices—Samuel C. Parsons, Sandisfield; William S. Tucker, Lenox; William S. Huntington, North Becket; William C. Spaulding, West Stockbridge; Henry J. Dunham, Stockbridge; Charles J. Kittredge, Hinsdale; Harlow S. Underwood, New Marlborough; Edward F. Ensign, Sheffield; Waterman Brown, Clarksburg; Elam P. Norton, Otis.

BRISTOL COUNTY—Incorporated, 1685.

Shire Towns, TAUNTON AND NEW BEDFORD.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—Edm'd H. Bennett, Taunton, $1,100 00

Register of Probate and Insolvency—John Daggett, Attleboro', 1,300 00

Sheriff—C. B. H. Fessenden, New Bedford, ... 1,000 00

Clerk of the Courts—John S. Brayton, Taunton.

County Treasurer—George M. Woodward, Taunton, . . . 1,100 00

Registers of Deeds—North District, Joseph Wilbur, Taunton; South District, Charles C. Sayer, New Bedford.

County Commissioners, (Compensation, $1,500,)—

Guilford White, Easton, . . . Term expires, December, 1863
John Baylies, New Bedford, . . " " " 1864
Horatio N. Gunn, ... " " " 1865

Special Commissioners—

Elbridge G. Morton, Fairhaven, . Term expires, December, 1865
Billings T. Presbrey, Taunton, . . " " " 1865

Trial Justices—John A. Hawes, Fairhaven; Albert A. Rotch, Easton; Henry Rice, Attleborough; Cyrus M. Wheaton, Rehoboth; William P. Hood, Somerset; George H. Gifford, Westport; Isaac Shove, Pawtucket; Ebenezer W. Pierce, Freetown; Erastus M. Reed, Mansfield Mason Barney, Jr., Swanzey.

DUKES COUNTY—Incorporated, 1683.

Shire Town, EDGARTOWN.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—Theo. G. Mayhew, Edgartown, $250 00

Register of Probate and Insolvency—Hebron Vincent, Edgartown, 350 00

Sheriff—Samuel Keniston, Edgartown, ... 200 00

Clerk of the Courts—Richard L. Pease, Edgartown.

County Treasurer—Barnard C. Marchant, Edgartown, . . 100 00

Register of Deeds—Josiah H. Smith.

County Commissioners, (Compensation, $200,)—

Thos. H. Lambert, Chilmark, . . Term expires, December, 1863
Rodolphus W. Crocker, Tisbury, . " " " 1864
Samuel G. Vincent, Edgartown, . " " " 1865

Special Commissioners—

Allen Tilton, Chilmark, . . . Term expires, December, 1865
Frederic Manter, Tisbury, . . " " " 1865

Trial Justices—Jeremiah Pease, Edgartown; Eliakim Norton, Tisbury.

ESSEX COUNTY—Incorporated, 1634.

Shire Towns, SALEM, LAWRENCE, AND NEWBURYPORT.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—George F. Choate, Salem, . $1,500 00
Register of Probate and Insolvency—Abner C. Goodell, Salem, 1,500 00
Assistant-Register—James Ropes, Salem, ... 800 00
Sheriff—James Cary, Lawrence, ... 1,500 00
Clerk of the Courts—Ashahel Huntington, Salem.
County Treasurer—Allen W. Dodge, Hamilton, . . . 1,500 00
Register of Deeds—Ephraim Brown, Salem.
County Commissioners, (Compensation, $3,500,)—
James Kimball, Salem, . . . Term expires, December, 1863
Jackson B. Swett, Haverhill, . . " " " 1864
Abram D. Wait, Ipswich, . . . " " " 1865
Special Commissioners—
John B. Jenkins, Andover, . . Term expires, December, 1865
John Danforth, Jr., Lynnfield, . . " " " 1865
Trial Justices—Samuel Merrill, Andover; William Fabens, Marblehead; David Choate, Essex; Joseph Farley, Ipswich; Israel W. Andrews, Danvers; George Turner, Salisbury; James Hill, Beverly; Elijah P. Robinson, Saugus; Jacob Emerson, Jr., Methuen; William C. Binney, Amesbury; Benjamin C. Perkins, South Danvers; Nehemiah F. Emery, West Newbury; George D. Hale, Rockport.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Incorporated, 1811.

Shire Town, GREENFIELD.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—Charles Mattoon, Greenfield, $600 00
Register of Probate and Insolvency—C. J. J. Ingersoll, Greenfield, 700 00
Sheriff—Samuel H. Reed, Greenfield, ... 700 00
Clerk of the Courts—George Grennell, Greenfield.
County Treasurer—Daniel H. Newton, Greenfield, . . . 600 00
Register of Deeds—Humphrey Stevens, Greenfield.
County Commissioners, (Compensation, $1,100,)—
Alfred R. Field, ... Term expires, December, 1863
Horace Hunt, New Salem, . . " " " 1864
Ansel L. Tyler, Charlemont, . . " " " 1865
Special Commissioners—
Nelson Burrows, Gill, . . . Term expires, December, 1865
Samuel Dudley, Shutesbury, . . " " " 1865
Trial Justices—Zebulon W. Field, Shelburne; Sanford Goddard, Montague; Wendell T. Davis, Greenfield; Hiram Woodward, Orange; Horace Lyman, Sunderland; Samuel Lane, Northfield; Franklin R. Haskell, New Salem; Almon Brainard, Greenfield; Henry W. Billings, Conway.

HAMPDEN COUNTY—Incorporated, 1812.

Shire Town, SPRINGFIELD.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—John Wells, Chicopee, . $800 00
Register of Probate and Insolvency—W. S. Shurtleff, Springfield, 800 00
Sheriff—Frederick Bush, Westfield, ... 800 00
Clerk of the Courts—George B. Morris, Springfield.
County Treasurer—Charles R. Ladd, Springfield, . . . 800 00
Register of Deeds—James E. Russell, Springfield.
County Commissioners, (Compensation, $1,600,)—
Nelson D. Parks, Russell, . . . Term expires, December, 1863
Benning Leavitt, Chicopee, . . " " " 1864
Daniel G. Potter, Monson, . . " " " 1865
Special Commissioners—
David Smith, Chester, . . . Term expires, December, 1865
Samuel M. Bliss, Palmer, . . . " " " 1865
Trial Justices—Gamaliel Collins and James G. Allen, Palmer; William B. C. Pearsons, Holyoke; Milton B. Whitney and Samuel Fowler, Westfield; James M. Goodwin, Granville; James C. Hinsdale, Blandford; Elizur D. Cooke, Chester; Henry F. Brown, Brimfield; Solomon C. Spelman, Wilbraham.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY—Incorporated, 1662.

Shire Town, NORTHAMPTON.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—S. F. Lyman, Northampton, $650 00
Register of Probate and Insolvency—Luke Lyman, Northampton, 750 00
Sheriff—Henry A. Longley, Belchertown, ... 700 00
Clerk of the Courts—Samuel Wells, Northampton.
County Treasurer—Henry S. Gere, Northampton, . . . 600 00
Register of Deeds—Harvey Kirkland, Northampton.
County Commissioners, (Compensation, $1,000,)—
Enoch H. Lyman, Westhampton, . Term expires, December, 1863
W. C. Eaton, Ware, . . . " " " 1864
Elisha H. Brewster, Worthington, . " " " 1865
Special Commissioners—
L. S. Nash, Granby. . . . . Term expires, December, 1865
Justin Thayer, Northampton, . . " " " 1865
Trial Justices—Francis DeWitt, Ware; Epaphras Clark, Enfield; Elijah N. Woods, Huntington; Franklin Dickinson, Belchertown; Horace I. Hodges and Albion P Peck, Northampton; Albion P. Howe, Amherst.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Incorporated, 1643.

Shire Towns, CAMBRIDGE, CONCORD, AND LOWELL.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—Wm. A. Richardson, Lowell, $2,000 00
Register of Probate and Insolvency—Jos. H Tyler, E. Cambridge, 1,500 00
Assistant-Register—Isaac F. Jones, East Cambridge, . . 1,000 00
Sheriff—Charles Kimball, Lowell, ... 2,000 00
Clerk of the Courts—Benjamin F. Ham, Cambridge.
Assistant-Clerk—Marshal Preston, Lexington.
County Treasurer—Amos Stone, Charlestown, ... 2,000 00
Registers of Deeds—North District, Asahel B. Wright, Lowell; South District, Caleb Hayden, Cambridge.
County Commissioners,* (Compensation, $4,000,)—
Leonard Huntress, Tewksbury, ... Term expires, 1863
J. H. Waitt, Malden, ... " " 1864
Edward J. Collins, Newton, ... " " 1865
Special Commissioners—
B. K. Haven, Framingham, ... Term expires, 1865
John L. Fletcher, Acton, ... " " 1865
Trial Justices—Samuel Chandler, Lexington; Josiah Rutter, Waltham; George D. Porter, Medford; Benjamin G. Hill, Malden; Edward A. Upton, South Reading; Parker L. Converse, Woburn; Henry Baldwin, Brighton; Joseph Reynolds, Concord; O. W. Albee, Marlborough; Samuel W. Rowe, Groton; Luther Prescott, Westford; Samuel D. Davenport, Hopkinton; James F. C. Hyde, Newton; Colman S. Adams, Framingham; Edwin C. Morse and Emmons Partridge, Natick; William Seaver, Ashland; Orrin Thomson, Hollis-ton; Andrew J. Clough, Shirley; Abraham B. Coffin, Winchester; Francis Tufts, Somerville; Nathan B. Edwards, North Chelmsford; Benjamin F. Hayes, Medford; David Heard, Wayland.

NANTUCKET COUNTY—Incorporated, 1695.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—Edward M. Gardner, . . $300 00
Register of Probate and Insolvency—William Barney, . . 300 00
Sheriff—Uriah Gardner, ... 250 00
Clerk of the Courts—George Cobb.
County Treasurer—George Cobb.
Register of Deeds—Asa G. Bunker.
Trial Justices—James M. Bunker, Nantucket; Samuel Mitchell, Nantucket.

NOTE.—The Selectmen of the town of Nantucket have the powers and perform the duties of County Commissioners. The Treasurer of the town is also County Treasurer.

* The jurisdiction of the County Commissioners of Middlesex extends over Chelsea, North Chelsea, and Winthrop, in the County of Suffolk.

NORFOLK COUNTY—Incorporated, 1792.
Shire Town, DEDHAM.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—George White, Quincy, . $1,400 00
Register of Probate and Insolvency—Jona. H. Cobb, Dedham, 1,000 00
Assistant-Register—John Doggett Cobb, ... 600 00
Sheriff—John W. Thomas, Dedham, ... 1,000 00
Clerk of the Courts—Ezra W. Sampson, Dedham.
County Treasurer—Chauncey C. Churchill, Dedham, . . 1,100 00
Register of Deeds—James Foord, Dedham.
County Commissioners, (Compensation, $2,500,)—
Lucas Pond, Wrentham, . . . Term expires, December, 1863
Nathaniel F. Safford, Dorchester, . " " " 1864
Charles Endicott, Canton, . . . " " " 1865
Special Commissioners—
George W. Gay, Sharon, . . . Term expires, December, 1865
Asa B. Wales, Weymouth, . . " " " 1865
Trial Justices—E. C. Banfield, West Roxbury; James Humphrey, Weymouth; Samuel B. Noyes, Canton; Samuel Warner, Jr., Wrentham; Erastus Worthington, Dedham; John Quincy Adams, Quincy; Charles M. S. Churchill, Milton; Charles E. Abbott, Brookline; Geo. K. Daniell, Needham; Alfred Fales, Foxborough; Abel B. Berry, Randolph; Albert Dickerman, Stoughton; Henry N. Blake, Dorchester; Charles H. Deans, Medway; Solomon J. Beal, Cohasset; Erastus Rockwood, Franklin.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY—Incorporated, 1685.
Shire Town, PLYMOUTH.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—Wm. H. Wood, Middleboro', $1,100 00
Register of Probate and Insolvency—D. E. Damon, Plymouth, 1,000 00
Sheriff—James Bates, East Bridgewater, ... 600 00
Clerk of the Courts—William H. Whitman, Plymouth.
County Treasurer—William R. Sever, Plymouth, . . . 600 00
Register of Deeds—William S. Russell, Plymouth.
County Commissioners, (Compensation, $2,000,)—
James Ruggles, Rochester, . . Term expires, December, 1863
J. P. Corthell, Abington, . . . " " " 1864
Charles H. Payne, Halifax, . . " " " 1865
Special Commissioners—
James Howard, West Bridgewater, . Term expires, December, 1865
Charles Shute, Hingham, . . . " " " 1865
Trial Justices—William Bates, Wareham; Ebenezer Pickens, Middleboro'; Joseph Chamberlain, East Bridgewater; George W. Bryant, North Bridgewater; Isaac Hersey, Abington; Jas. S. Lewis, Hingham; Austin Packard, West Bridgewater; Perez Simmons, Hanover; and John J. Russell, Plymouth; Caleb W. Prouty, Scituate.

SUFFOLK COUNTY—Incorporated, 1643.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—Isaac Ames, Boston, . . $3,000 00
Register of Probate and Insolvency—Wm. C. Brown, Chelsea, . 3,000 00
Assistant-Register—S. L. Thorndike, ... 1,500 00
Sheriff—John M. Clark, Boston, ... 2,500 00
Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court—George C. Wilde, Boston.
Assistant-Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court—George W. Nichols, Boston.
Clerk of Superior Court, (*Civil Side*,)—Joseph Willard, Boston.
" " " (*Criminal Side*,)—F. H. Underwood, Boston.
County Treasurer—Frederic U. Tracy, Boston.
Register of Deeds—James Rice, Boston.
Trial Justice—John F. Fenno, North Chelsea.

NOTE.—In the city of Boston, the Board of Aldermen have all the powers and duties of County Commissioners, except in relation to trials by jury and recovery of damages in such trials, in cases of laying out or discontinuing highways. The Treasurer of the city of Boston is likewise County Treasurer.

WORCESTER COUNTY—Incorporated, 1731.

Shire Towns, WORCESTER AND FITCHBURG.

Salary.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency—Henry Chapin, Worcester, . $1,800 00
Register of Probate and Insolvency—John J. Piper, Fitchburg, 1,500 00
Assistant-Register—Charles E. Stevens, ... 1,000 00
Sheriff—J. S. C. Knowlton, Worcester, ... 1,800 00
Clerk of the Courts—Joseph Mason, Worcester.
Assistant-Clerk—William A. Smith, Worcester.
County Treasurer—Anthony Chase, Worcester, ... 1,500 00
Register of Deeds—Alexander H. Wilder, Worcester.
County Commissioners, (Compensation, $2,800,)—
Velorous Taft, Upton, . . . Term expires, December, 1863
Warren Bigelow, Rutland, . . " " " 1864
Amory Holman, Bolton, . . . " " " 1865
Special Commissioners—
William H. Davis, Webster, . . Term expires, December, 1865
D. F. Parmenter, Holden, . . " " " 1865
Trial Justices—Thornton K. Ware, Fitchburg; Edwin Woods, Barre; Joel W. Fletcher, Leominster; Bethuel Ellis, Winchendon; Isaac Stevens, Athol, Joseph F. Hitchcock, Warren; Sylvester Dresser, Southbridge; Zadoc A. Taft, Uxbridge; Benjamin Boynton, Westborough; John T. Dame, Clinton; Luther Hill, Spencer; David F. Parmenter, Holden; Jasper Brown, Oxford; Gilman Day, Templeton; Nathaniel L. Johnson, Dana; Chauncey W. Carter, Gardner; John H. Stockwell, Webster; Velorous Taft, Upton; J. Evarts Greene, North Brookfield; James W. White, Grafton; Charles A. Dewey, Jr., Milford; Samuel Clark, Northboro'; Charles A. Wight, Blackstone.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

[Established by Act of April 21, 1852.]

The Board consists of the Governor, Lieut. Governor, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth, *ex officiis;* one member from each of the Agricultural Societies in the Commonwealth that receives an annual bounty from the State; and of three members appointed by the Governor and Council. The members are divided into three classes, and hold office for three years, the term of office of one class expiring on the first Wednesday of February annually. No compensation is allowed to any member of the Board, except for personal expenses when engaged in the duties of the Board.

Appointed by the Governor and Council.—Ephraim W. Bull, Concord, 1863; Marshall P. Wilder, Dorchester, 1864; Paoli Lathrop, South Hadley, 1865.

Chosen by the Agricultural Societies.

Massachusetts,	Thos. Motley, Jr., W. Roxbury.
Essex,	George B. Loring, Salem.
Middlesex,	John B. Moore, Concord.
" South,	Elias Grout, Ashland.
" North,	Asa Clement, Dracut.
Worcester,	John Brooks, Princeton.
" West,	Hollis Tidd, New Braintree.
" North,	Abel F. Adams, Fitchburg.
" South,	Samuel Hartwell, Southbridge.
" South-East,	Henry Chapin, Milford.
Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden,	Moses Stebbins, South Deerfield
Hampshire,	Levi Stockbridge, Hadley.
Highland,	Matthew Smith, Middlefield.
Hampden,	Phineas Stedman, Chicopee.
" East,	Sherman Converse, Monson.
Franklin,	Edward W. Stebbins, Deerfield.
Berkshire,	Henry Colt, Pittsfield.
Housatonic,	Samuel H. Bushnell, Sheffield.
Hoosac Valley,	Joseph White, Williamstown.
Norfolk,	Charles C. Sewall, Medfield.
Bristol,	S. L. Crocker, Taunton.
Plymouth,	Charles G. Davis, Plymouth.
Barnstable,	S. B. Phinney, Barnstable.
Nantucket,	James Thompson, Nantucket.
Martha's Vineyard,	Daniel A. Cleaveland, Tisbury.

STATE CABINET.

[Connected with the office of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture is the Agricultural Museum, designed to illustrate the natural history of the State in its various branches. There is already a fine collection of animals, birds, soils, insects, &c., of the Commonwealth. It is open, free, from nine A. M. to five P. M.]

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

[Established by Act of April 20, 1837.]

The Board consists of the Governor and Lieut. Governor, *ex officiis*, and eight members, one to be appointed annually by the Governor and Council.

Ariel Parish, Springfield,	Term expires,		1863
Emory Washburn, Cambridge,	"	"	1864
William A. Stearns, Amherst,	"	"	1865
Erastus O. Haven, Boston,	"	"	1866
David H. Mason, Newton,	"	"	1867
James Freeman Clarke, West Roxbury,	"	"	1868
John P. Marshall, Somerville,	"	"	1869
Abner J. Phipps, New Bedford,	"	"	1870

COMMISSIONERS.

BANK.—J. Frederick Marsh, Boston; William D. Forbes, Fall River; George Walker, Springfield.

INSURANCE.—Elizur Wright, Boston; George W. Sargent, Lawrence.

ALIEN PASSENGERS AND FOREIGN PAUPERS.—Levi Reed, *State Auditor;* Edward Hamilton, *Superintendent of Alien Passengers, ex officiis;* H. B. Wheelwright, Taunton. *Agent*, Samuel Bannister.

OF PILOTS FOR THE PORT OF BOSTON.—John Williams, Chelsea; Elias E. Davison, Boston; ——— ———, *Secretary.* (Ch. 176, Acts 1862.)

ON PUBLIC LANDS.—Franklin Haven, Boston; Edward C. Purdy, Somerville; Charles Hale, Boston.

LIQUOR.—Edward F. Porter, Boston.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

The government of each is vested in a Board of five Trustees, one to be appointed annually by the Governor and Council, and the place of the senior member, as arranged in the following order, to be vacated each year.

Worcester.

William T. Merrifield, Worcester, 1863; Robert W. Hooper, Boston, 1864; Edwin F. Jenks, Adams, 1865; Edward Jarvis, Dorchester, 1866; William Workman, Worcester, 1867.

Superintendent.—Merrick Bemis, M. D.

Taunton.

Charles Edward Cook, Boston; John M. Kinney, Wareham; Charles R. Atwood, Taunton; George Howland, Jr., New Bedford; Oliver Ames, Jr., Easton.

Superintendent.—George C. S. Choate, M. D.

Northampton.

Silas M. Smith, Northampton; Alfred R. Field, Greenfield; Eliphalet Trask, Springfield; Walter Laflin, Pittsfield; Edward Dickinson, Amherst.

Superintendent.—William H. Prince, M. D.

HOSPITAL AT RAINSFORD ISLAND.

[Board of three Inspectors, Chapter 262, Acts of 1854.]

Samuel L. Young, Marblehead; Joseph B. Thaxter, Jr., Hingham; Joseph McKean Churchill, Milton.

Superintendent and Physician.—George L. Underwood. Joseph W. Newcomb, *Steward.*

STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

At Westborough.

[Established, 1847.]

The government consists of a Board of seven Trustees, appointed by the Governor and Council.

Trustees.—George C. Davis, Northborough; Carver Hotchkiss, Shelburne; Pliny Nickerson, and S. G. Howe, Boston; Henry Chickering, Pittsfield; Alden Leland, Holliston; Benjamin Boynton, Westborough.

Superintendent.—Joseph A. Allen. George C. Davis, *Treasurer.*

NAUTICAL BRANCH, STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

[Established, 1859.]

Trustees.—William Fabens, Marblehead; William T. Davis, Treasurer, Plymouth; Alfred C. Hersey, Boston—on the part of the State. Osborne Howes, of the Board of Trade; Benjamin L. Allen, of the Boston Marine Society.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

At Lancaster.

[Established, 1855.]

The Government is constituted like that of the State Reform School.

Trustees. — Daniel Denny, Dorchester; Jacob Fisher, Lancaster; Russell Sturgis, Jr., Boston; Thomas Tucker, Worcester; Thomas R. Boutelle, Fitchburg; George B. Emerson, Boston.

Superintendent.—Marcus Ames.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH,

At South Boston.

Board of twelve Trustees, four of whom are appointed by the Governor and Council, (Chap. 150, Acts of 1850,) viz.:—

John Flint, Boston; Stephen M. Weld, West Roxbury; Josiah Bartlett, Concord; James B. Congdon, New Bedford.

Eight additional Trustees are appointed by the Corporation.

STATE PRISON,

At Charlestown.

Three Inspectors; one to be appointed annually by the Governor and Council, for a term of three years.

Inspectors.—Stephen N. Stockwell, Boston, *Chairman*, 1863; Harmon Hall, Saugus, 1864; James M. Usher, Medford, 1865.

Warden, Gideon Haynes, appointed April, 1858; *Deputy-Warden*, Benjamin L. Mayhew; *Physician and Surgeon*, Amos Bancroft; *Chaplain*, George J. Carleton.

STATE ALMSHOUSES.

The Boards of Inspectors consist of three members each; one member to be appointed annually. Salary, $100 per annum, and travelling expenses.

Bridgewater.

Inspectors.—James Ford, Fall River; James H. Mitchell, East Bridgewater; Charles Shute, Hingham.

Superintendent.—Levi L. Goodspeed.

Tewksbury.

Inspectors.—Stephen Mansur, Lowell; Geo. P. Elliot, Billerica; Daniel P. Fitz, Salem.

Superintendent.—Thomas J. Marsh.

Monson.

Inspectors.—Gilbert A. Smith, South Hadley; George Chandler, Worcester; Gordon M. Fisk, Palmer.

Superintendent.—John M. Brewster, Jr.

COLLEGES IN THE COMMONWEALTH,

WITH THEIR PRESIDENTS AND TRUSTEES.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The Board of Overseers consists of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Secretary of the Board of Education, of the President and Treasurer of the College, and of thirty members chosen by election for terms of six years, in classes consisting of five members each.

No member of the legislature which elects is eligible, and no person can be re-elected for more than two successive terms.

Corporation.

Thomas Hill, D. D., *President.*

Fellows.

George Hayward, M. D.,
John A. Lowell, LL. D.,
E. R. Hoar,
George Putnam, D. D.,
Francis B. Crowninshield.

Nathaniel Silsbee, (*Treasurer.*)

Overseers.

[Terms expire in 1863.]

Francis Bassett, William Mitchell, John Wayland.
Julius Rockwell, Lorenzo R. Thayer,

[Terms expire in 1864.]

Stephen M. Weld, John G. Whittier, Thomas B. Thayer.
Daniel W. Alvord, Baron Stow,

[Terms expire in 1865.]

Josiah G. Abbott, P. B. Haughwout, Philip H. Sears.
Charles G. Davis, Alfred Hitchcock,

[Terms expire in 1866.]

E. Huntington, A. B. Muzzey, Jacob M. Manning.
A. P. Mason, George Morey,

[Terms expire in 1867.]

Thomas Russell, A. A. Miner, A. L. Stone.
Henry B. Wheelwright, J. H. Twombly,

[Terms expire in 1868.]

Edward Everett, Winslow Lewis, Joseph M. Churchill.
Rollin H. Neale, Jacob Sleeper,

Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, (*Secretary.*)

AMHERST COLLEGE.

Corporation.

William A. Stearns, D. D., *President.*

Joseph Vaill,	Henry Edwards,	Jonathan Leavitt,
William B. Calhoun,	Jonathan C. Perkins,	Edward S. Dwight,
Jacob Ide,	Alexander H. Bullock,	Alpheus Hardy.
Ebenezer Alden,	William P. Paine,	Nathan Allen.
Samuel Williston,	Henry Morris,	Edward B. Gillett.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Mark Hopkins, D. D , *President.*

Trustees.

Charles A. Dewey,	John Todd.	Joseph White.
Emerson Davis,	Absalom Peters,	Bradford R. Wood.
Henry L. Sabin,	Henry W. Bishop,	Homer Bartlett.
Charles Stoddard,	Adam Reid.	Augustus C. Thompson.
William Hyde,	Nahum Gale,	Erastus C. Benedict,
	James D. Colt.	

TUFTS COLLEGE.

Oliver Dean, *President.*

Trustees.

Silvanus Packard,	R. Frothingham,	Charles Rogers,
Alonzo A. Miner,	Abel Tompkins,	Thomas B. Thayer,
Thomas A. Goddard,	Timothy Cotting,	Nathaniel Adams,
Israel Washburn, Jr.,	James O. Curtis,	Charles Robinson, Jr.,
Eli Ballou,	Thomas J. Greenwood,	Lucius R. Paige,
Charles Tufts,	Thomas Crane,	Timothy T. Sawyer,
	Charles H. Leonard.	

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE SENATE.

Of the Duties and Power of the President.

RULE 1. To call the members to order and cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

RULE 2. To preserve order and decorum—To speak to points of order in preference to other members—To decide all questions of order, subject to appeal—To rise in putting a question, &c., but may read sitting.

RULE 3. To declare all votes; if doubted, a return to be ordered—President may vote, but to be required to do so, in certain cases only.

RULE 4. President to order the Yeas and Nays if one-fifth of the members present require them.

RULE 5. Concerning motions when a question is under debate, and the precedence thereof—Motion to adjourn to be decided without debate.

RULE 6. President to name who may speak, when two or more members rise at once.

RULE 7. President may name member to take his place—Limitation thereof.

RULE 8. In absence of President, the senior member present to call the Senate to order—The election of a President *pro tem.* to be the first business.

Of the Rights, Duties and Decorum of Members.

RULE 9. Members, when speaking, to address the President, &c.

RULE 10. Limitation as to speaking.

RULE 11. Members not to interrupt another, except, &c.

RULE 12. Members not to speak on a question after it is put to vote.

RULE 13. Concerning the presentation of petitions, &c.

RULE 14. All motions to be received and considered, and reduced to writing, if desired—Motions not to be laid on the table until read by the mover in his place.

RULE 15. Concerning the reconsideration of votes.

RULE 16. Bills, &c., to remain in Clerk's possession until the right of reconsideration has expired.

RULE 17. Division of a question to be made if desired—Motion to strike out and insert.

RULE 18. Unfinished business to have the preference.

RULE 19. Members not to vote on questions where their private rights are concerned, distinct from the public interest.

RULE 20. Members not to absent themselves without leave, unless, &c.

RULE 21. Concerning the alteration, rescinding, &c., of rules.

RULE 22. Concerning the Yeas and Nays.

Of Committees.

RULE 23. Requiring statements to be made to Committees relative to proposed alteration of laws.

RULE 24. List of Standing Committees.

RULE 25. Committees to be appointed by the President, unless, &c. First named to be Chairman—Substitute to hold the same rank as the original member—In elections, the person having the highest number of votes to be Chairman.

RULE 26. Order of question when motion is made to commit.

RULE 27. Reports of Committees not proposing final action, and of Committees of Conference, to be made the order of the day for the succeeding day.

RULE 28. No other than Joint or Special Committees to occupy the Senate Chamber without leave.

Of Bills and Resolves.

RULE 29. Concerning reports on petitions, notice of the presentation of which has not been published.

RULE 30. Bills and resolves, how to be written—not to be introduced by a member without leave—When introduced, on leave, to be committed before second reading.

RULE 31. Bills, &c., from the House, to be committed, unless reported by a joint committee.

RULE 32. Bills, &c., not to be engrossed without three readings—Bills in second and third readings to be made the order of the day for the succeeding day—Matters passed over, how disposed of.

RULE 33. Bills, &c., in their third reading to be committed for examination.

RULE 34. Engrossed bills, &c., to be committed for examination—Bills reported as rightly and truly engrossed not to be again read, unless, &c.

RULE 35. No engrossed bill to be amended except by unanimous consent.

RULE 36. No rejected measure to be revived—This rule to apply to House as well as Senate measures.

RULE 37. Cushing's Manual and Cushing's Law and Practice to govern when not inconsistent with Rules and Orders.

Elections by Ballot.

RULE 38. Elections by ballot—time to be assigned therefor.

Senate Library.

RULE 39. Books to be in care of the Clerk—Clerk to keep account of all books delivered.

RULE 40. Seats not to be occupied by persons other than members.

Reporters.

RULE 41. Reporters—seats for, to be numbered and assigned by lot.

RULES AND ORDERS.

Of the Duties and Power of the President.

RULE 1. The President shall take the chair every day at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, shall call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

RULE 2. He shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide all questions of order subject to an appeal. He shall rise to put a question or to address the Senate, but may read sitting.

RULE 3. He shall declare all votes; but, if any member rises to doubt a vote, the President shall order a return of the number voting in the affirmative and in the negative, without any further debate, and he may vote on all questions.

RULE 4. When any member shall require a question to be determined by yeas and nays, the President shall take the sense of the Board in that manner, provided one-fifth of the members present are in favor of it.

RULE 5. When a question is under debate, the President shall receive no motion but to *adjourn*, to *lay on the table*, to *postpone to a day certain*, to *commit*, to *amend*, or to *postpone indefinitely*, which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged; and the motions to adjourn, to lay on the table, to take from the table and for the yeas and nays, shall be decided without debate.

RULE 6. When two or more members rise at once, the President shall name the member who is to speak first.

RULE 7. The President shall have the right to name a member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond two days.

RULE 8. In case the President shall be absent at the hour designated in Rule No. 1, the senior member present shall call the Board to order, and shall preside until a President *pro tempore* shall be elected by ballot, which shall be the first business of the Senate.

Of Rights, Duties and Decorum of Members.

RULE 9. Every member, when he speaks, shall stand in his place, and address the President, and when he has done speaking, shall sit down.

RULE 10. No member shall speak more than once on one question, to the prevention of any other who has not spoken, and is desirous to speak, nor more than twice without obtaining leave of the Board.

RULE 11. No member speaking shall be interrupted by another but by rising up to call to order.

RULE 12. After a question is put to a vote, no member shall speak to it.

RULE 13. Every member presenting a Petition, Memorial, or Remonstrance, shall indorse his name thereon, and, in the filing thereof, state briefly the nature and object of the instrument, and shall also give, in his place, a brief summary thereof, and the reading of the same shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered by the Board.

RULE 14. Every motion shall be received and considered, and shall be reduced to writing if the President direct it; and no member shall be permitted to lay a motion in writing on the table, until he has read the same in his place.

RULE 15. When a vote has passed, it shall be in order for any member to move a reconsideration thereof on the same or the succeeding day, and such motion shall be placed first in the Orders of the Day, for the day succeeding that on which the motion is made, except in the last week of the session, when the motion to reconsider shall be made and decided, unless otherwise ordered, on the same day on which the vote has passed; and when a motion for reconsideration is decided, that vote shall not be reconsidered: *provided, however*, that a motion to reconsider a vote, upon any collateral matter, shall not remove the main subject under consideration, from before the Senate, but shall be considered at the time when it is made.

RULE 16. Bills, resolves, and other papers, in reference to which any member has a right to move a reconsideration, shall remain in the possession of the Clerk until the right of reconsideration has expired.

RULE 17. A question containing two or more propositions, capable of division, shall be divided whenever desired by any member. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible. But a motion to strike out, being lost, shall neither preclude amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

RULE 18. The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the time of the last adjournment, shall have the preference in the Orders of the Day.

RULE 19. No member shall be permitted to vote or serve on any committee on a question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest.

RULE 20. No member shall absent himself from the Senate without leave, unless there be a quorum left present at the Board.

RULE 21. Any Rule or Order, except the *thirty-third*, may be altered, dispensed with, or rescinded, two-thirds of the members present consenting thereto.

RULE 22. Whenever a question shall be taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall call the names of all the members, except the President, in alphabetical order, and every member present shall answer to his name, unless excused; and no member shall be permitted, under any circumstances, to vote after the decision is announced from the chair.

Of Committees.

RULE 23. It shall be the duty of every member of the Senate, who moves that any Standing Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending an existing law, to point out to such Committee, in writing, the amendment which he deems expedient, and to furnish a written statement of the facts and authorities in favor thereof, to such Committee, if by them required.

RULE 24. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the first session, to wit:—

A Committee on the Judiciary;

A Committee on Matters in Probate and Chancery;

A Committee on the Treasury;
A Committee on Printing;
And each of these Committees shall consist of three members.
A Committee on Bills in the Third Reading;
A Committee on Engrossed Bills;
And each of these Committees shall consist of six members.

RULE 25. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise specially directed by the Senate, and the person first named shall be Chairman; and whenever a member of a Committee shall be absent, and a substitute shall be appointed, the substitute shall hold the same rank in the Committee as the member held for whom he is substituted. In all elections of Committees by ballot, the person having the highest number of votes shall act as Chairman.

RULE 26. When a motion is made to commit any subject, and different Committees shall be proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order: A Standing Committee of the Senate—a Select Committee of the Senate—a Joint Standing Committee—a Joint Select Committee.

RULE 27. Reports of Committees, except such as do not propose final action, and Reports of Committees of Conference, shall, unless otherwise specially ordered, be made the order of the day next succeeding that on which they shall be presented to the Senate.

RULE 28. No Committee, other than a Joint Committee or a Special Committee of this Board, shall be allowed to occupy the Senate Chamber without leave of the Board.

RULE 29. All petitions referred to any Committee without notice of their intended presentation having been given according to law, shall be reported back with leave to withdraw.

Of Bills and Resolves.

RULE 30. All bills and resolves shall be written in a fair, round hand, without interlineations, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins and spaces between the several sections or resolves. No bill or resolve shall be introduced by a member without special leave; and all bills and resolves, when so introduced, shall be committed before they are passed to a second reading.

RULE 31. All bills and resolves from the House of Representatives, after they are read a first time, shall be committed to a committee of this Board, except when said bills or resolves shall have been reported by a joint committee.

RULE 32. No bill or resolve or substitute therefor, shall pass to be engrossed without three readings on three several days; and bills and resolves in the second and third readings shall be made the order of the day for the day next succeeding that on which leave shall have been given to read them a second or third time, and the President shall order them accordingly; and after entering upon the Orders of the Day, they shall be disposed of in course; and matters passed over in the Orders of the Day shall go to the foot of the list, and shall not be considered till the next day.

RULE 33. All bills and resolves in the third reading shall be committed to the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, whose duty it shall be to compare their relations with the Constitution, and any existing laws relating to the same subject matter, and to see that all such bills and resolves are in the technical form.

RULE 34. All engrossed bills and resolves shall be committed to the Standing Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be strictly to examine the same; and if found

by them to be rightly and truly engrossed, they shall so indorse on the envelop thereof, and the final question shall be taken thereon without any further reading, unless, on motion of any member, a majority of the Senate shall be in favor of reading the same as engrossed.

RULE 35. No engrossed bill or resolve shall be amended without the unanimous consent of the members present.

RULE 36. When any measure shall be finally rejected, it shall not be revived except by reconsideration, and no measure *substantially* the same shall be introduced during the session; and this Rule shall apply as well to measures originating in the House as to those originating in the Senate.

RULE 37. The Rules of Parliamentary Practice comprised in Cushing's Manual, and the principles of parliamentary law set forth in Cushing's larger work, shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the Standing Rules and Orders of the Senate, or the Joint Rules of the two branches of the legislature.

Elections by Ballot.

RULE 38. In all elections by ballot, a time shall be assigned for such election, at least one day previous thereto.

Senate Library.

RULE 39. The books belonging to the Senate Chamber shall be in the care of the Clerk, who shall keep an accurate list thereof; and no book shall be taken from the Senate Chamber by any person without giving notice thereof to the Clerk, who shall enter, in a book to be kept by him, the name of the book, and the name of the person taking the same.

RULE 40. No person not a member of the Senate shall be allowed to sit at the Senate table while the Senate is in session.

Reporters.

RULE 41. Seats for reporters shall be numbered, and assigned by lot, under the direction of the Clerk of the Senate.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

TWO BRANCHES.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

TWO BRANCHES.

RULE 1. List of Joint Standing Committees—No member of any committee to receive compensation for personal services during the session—No member of either House to act as counsel before any committee.

RULE 2. Joint Committees; how they may report—How their reports shall be written.

RULE 3. Reports of Joint Committees may be recommitted by either House, except, &c.—All reports, after recommitment, to be made to the House which ordered the same.

RULE 4. Papers on their passage to be under the signature of the Clerks, except, &c.—Messages.

RULE 5. Engrossed bills and bills ordered to be engrossed.

RULE 6. Notice of bills rejected to be sent to the other branch.

RULE 7. Bills that have passed to be enacted.

RULE 8. Rule 6th, concerning bills, to be applied also to resolves.

RULE 9. Resolves proposing amendments to the Constitution.

RULE 10. President of the Senate to preside in Conventions—Conventions to be held in the Representatives' Chamber—Clerk of the Senate to be Clerk of.

RULE 11. An agreement to go into a Convention not to be altered or annulled, unless, &c.

RULE 12. Restriction as to business of Conventions.

RULE 13. Elections by joint ballot; time to be assigned therefor.

RULE 14. Committees of Conference; how composed, and their reports.

RULE 15. Concerning reports on petitions, notice of the presentation of which has not been given.

RULE 16. Concerning the printing and binding of Documents.

RULE 1. The following Joint Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the January session, viz.:

A Committee on Accounts;
A Committee on Agriculture;
A Committee on Banks and Banking;
A Committee on Claims;
A Committee on Education;
A Committee on the Fisheries;
A Committee on the Library;
A Committee on Manufactures;
A Committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance;
A Committee on Military Affairs;
A Committee on Parishes and Religious Societies;
A Committee on Prisons;
A Committee on Public Charitable Institutions;
A Committee on Public Lands;
A Committee on Railways and Canals;
A Committee on Roads and Bridges;
A Committee on the State House;
A Committee on Towns; and
A Committee on Federal Relations;

And each of said Committees shall consist of two on the part of the Senate, and five on the part of the House, except the Committee on the Library, which by law, is to consist of three on the part of each House; and no member of any committee shall receive compensation for personal services on such committee, during the session of the legislature. No member of either House shall act as counsel for any party before any committee of the legislature.

Rule 2. The Joint Committees of the two Houses may report by bill, resolve or otherwise, to either House, at their discretion; and all bills and resolves reported by them, shall be wirtten in a fair, legible hand, without interlineation, on not less than a sheet of paper, with suitable margins, and spaces between the several sections or resolves.

Rule 3. Reports of Joint Committees may be recommitted to the same committees at the pleasure of the House first

acting thereon, without asking the concurrence of the other branch; and bills or resolves which have been previously acted on in one branch may be recommitted in the other without a concurrent vote, except when recommitted with instructions: *provided*, that, after such recommitment, reports shall, in all cases, be made to the branch which shall have ordered such recommitment.

Rule 4. All papers, while on their passage between the two Houses, may be under the signature of the respective Clerks, except bills and resolves in their last stage. Messages may be sent by such persons as each House may direct.

Rule 5. After bills shall have passed both Houses to be engrossed, they shall be in the charge of the Clerks of the two Houses, who shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be engrossed in the manner prescribed by law; and, when engrossed, the said Clerks shall forthwith deliver the same to the Committee of the House of Representatives on Engrossed Bills; and when the same shall have passed to be enacted in that House, they shall, in like manner be delivered to the Committee of the Senate on Engrossed Bills.

Rule 6. If any bill, resolve, or order, originating in one branch, is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given, under the signature of the Clerk, to the branch in which the same originated.

Rule 7. After bills shall have passed both Houses to be enacted, the Clerk of the Senate shall cause them to be laid before the Governor for his approbation, an indorsement being first made thereon by the Clerk of the House in which the same originated, certifying in which House the same originated, which indorsement shall be entered on the Journals by the Clerks respectively; and the Clerk of the Senate shall enter on the Journal of the Senate the day on which the same were laid before the Governor.

Rule 8. All resolves and other papers, which are to be presented to the Governor of the Commonwealth, shall be presented for his approbation, in the same manner as is prescribed in the case of bills.

Rule 9. All resolves proposing amendments of the Constitution, shall have three several readings in each House, and the final question upon adopting the same shall be taken by yeas and nays, as provided by the Constitution.

Rule 10. The President of the Senate shall preside in Conventions of the two branches; and such Conventions shall be holden in the Representatives' Chamber; and the Clerk of the Senate shall be Clerk of the Conventions.

Rule 11. When an agreement has been made by the two branches to go into Convention, such agreement shall not be altered or annulled, except by concurrent vote.

Rule 12. No business shall be entered on, in Convention, except by unanimous consent, other than that which may be agreed on before the Convention is formed.

Rule 13. In all elections by joint ballot, a time shall be assigned therefor at least one day previous to such election.

Rule 14. Committees of Conference shall consist of three members on the part of each House, representing its vote; and their report, if agreed to by a majority of each Committee, shall be made to the branch asking the conference, and may be either accepted or rejected; but no other action shall be had, except through a new Committee of Conference.

Rule 15. All petitions referred to any committee without notice of their intended presentation having been given according to law, shall be reported back to the branch in

which they were presented, with leave to withdraw, setting forth the cause.

Rule 16. The Committee on Printing shall act as a Joint Committee in cases requiring joint action; and as such may make regulations for the distribution of all documents printed or assigned for the use of the legislature, not otherwise disposed of, such regulations to be subject to the order of the two branches.

Under the general order to print a report, bill, or other document, the number printed shall be eight hundred. Either branch, by special order, may direct a larger number than eight hundred copies to be printed, which order shall be referred to the Committee on Printing, who may report thereon at any time when the Orders of the Day are not under consideration. If the document does not exceed one hundred pages, or if the number of copies proposed to be printed does not exceed four thousand, the report shall be considered without debate, otherwise it shall lie over one day, at the request of any member, and be debatable.

Extra copies (not exceeding eight hundred,) of any report, bill or amendment, pending before either branch, may be printed by special order of its committee.

No binding or engraving shall be ordered, except upon the report of the Joint Committee on Printing, accepted by the legislature.

Bills, reports, and other documents printed under the general order of either house, shall be distributed as follows, to wit: Two copies to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives (to be placed on his file under the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, if desired by the member); three copies to each Clerk in either branch, and three copies to each reporter in regular attendance, to whom a seat has been assigned by the presiding officer; twenty copies to the Executive; twenty copies to the Secretary's Office; six copies to the State Library; and when the document is the report

of a committee, ten copies shall be assigned to the committee making the report. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall preserve as many as may be necessary for the permanent files to be placed in the lobbies, and distribute the remainder under such regulations as may be prescribed by said Joint Committee.

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

HOUSE.

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Duties and Powers of the Speaker.

RULE 1. To take the chair and call to order—On appearance of a quorum to proceed to business.

RULE 2. To preserve order—May speak to points of order and decide them, subject to appeal—Question on appeal to be first in order.

RULE 3. To declare all votes—If doubted, a return to be ordered.

RULE 4. To rise in addressing the House, but may read sitting.

RULE 5. May vote, in all cases.

RULE 6. Shall appoint Chairman of Committee of the Whole.

RULE 7. To order yeas and nays, if one-fifth require—Roll to be called alphabetically—Limitation as to voting.

RULE 8. Questions; order in which they shall be propounded.

RULE 9. Motions to be in possession of the House after having been stated by the Speaker—May be withdrawn, except, &c.

RULE 10. Motions not to be received during debate, except, &c. Motion to *strike out* equivalent to *postpone indefinitely.*

RULE 11. Motions to adjourn always *first* in order—These and others, named in this Rule, to be decided without debate.

RULE 12. Previous question; proceedings on motion for.

RULE 13. Incidental questions of order after motion for previous question, to be decided without debate, except, &c.

RULE 14. Motion to close debate at a specified time to be put before that time.

RULE 15. Speaker to name the member who has the floor if two rise at once.

RULE 16. Committees to be announced and appointed by the Speaker, unless, &c.

RULE 17. Speaker to have a right to name a member to take his place—Limitation of such right.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Duties, Rights and Decorum of Members.

RULE 18. Seats, not to be changed without leave.

RULE 19. Desks, at sides of Speaker, how appropriated.

RULE 20. Conduct of members during debate.

RULE 21. No member to interrupt another, except, &c.

RULE 22. Speaking; limitation of.

RULE 23. Reconsideration; questions of.

RULE 24. Bills, &c., to remain with the Clerk until right of reconsideration has expired, provided, &c.

RULE 25. Committees; no member to be obliged to serve on more than two, nor as chairman of more than one.

RULE 26. Rules to be observed by members during debate and while the House is in session.

RULE 27. Proceedings with closed doors to be kept secret, until the removal of the injunction of secrecy.

RULE 28. Absence at commencement of the session and during the session—Leave of absence to be inoperative, unless, &c.

RULE 29. Breach of Rules and Orders; in case any member is guilty of.

RULE 30. Private interests; members not to vote on questions where their private rights are concerned, distinct from public interests.

RULE 31. Members to vote unless excused—Reasons to be given.

RULE 32. Motions to be put in writing, if desired.

RULE 33. Division of a question may be called for—Motions to strike out and insert.

RULE 34. Motions and Reports may be committed and recommitted at the pleasure of the House.

RULE 35. Amendments, foreign to the subject under consideration, not to be admitted.

RULE 36. Unfinished business to have preference, in orders of the day after motions for reconsideration.

RULE 37. Altering, repealing and dispensing with Rules.

RULE 38. Proceedings when a vote is doubted.

RULE 39. Priority of business, questions relating to, to be decided without debate.

RULE 40. Questions of order to be entered on the journal, with the decisions thereon.

RULE 41. Committees; questions of reference to, order of.

RULE 42. Members to point out desired amendments when proposing an inquiry as to the expediency of amending an existing law.

RULE 43. Strangers not to be admitted without leave.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Duties of Monitors.

RULE 44. Duty of Monitors.

RULE 45. Monitors to inform the House if a member persists in transgressing the Rules.

RULE 46. Oldest Monitor to call the House to order in absence of the Speaker, and to preside, until, &c.

CHAPTER IV.

Of Petitions, Memorials, &c.

RULE 47. The presentation, reading, &c., of papers addressed to the House, except petitions, &c.

RULE 48. The indorsement and reading of petitions, &c.

RULE 49. The presentation of petitions, &c.

RULE 50. Petitions referred without notice of presentation given according to law, to be reported back with leave to withdraw.

RULE 51. Orders to be passed over for one day, if desired, &c.

RULE 52. Concerning applications for use of the Hall.

CHAPTER V.

Of Bills, Resolves and Grants.

RULE 53. The first reading of a bill.

RULE 54. No bill to be engrossed without having been read on three several days.

RULE 55. Bills, &c.; how to be written.

RULE 56. The introduction of bills—All bills to be committed, unless reported by a Committee—No rejected bill or order to be again introduced.

RULE 57. Speaker to give notice when sending up an engrossed bill.

RULE 58. Private bills—Individuals to be notified before the passage of bills affecting them.

RULE 59. Bills and resolves involving expenditure of money, to be referred to Committee on Finance.

RULE 60. Bills in third reading to be committed for examination.

RULE 61. Engrossed bills to be committed for examination — Bills reported as correctly engrossed not to be again read, unless desired.

RULE 62. Engrossed bills not to be amended.

RULE 63. Bills in third reading, and reports, to be made the order of the day for the succeeding day.

RULE 64. Amendments proposed by the Senate and sent down for concurrence.

CHAPTER VI.

Of Committees, their Powers and Duties.

RULE 65. List of Standing Committees.

RULE 66. Elections by ballot; time to be assigned therefor.

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RULE 68. Papers to be left with the Clerk on obtaining leave of absence.
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RULE 70. Committees; how they may report.
RULE 71. Rules of proceeding in Committee of the Whole.
RULE 72. Cushing's Manual, and Cushing's Law and Practice to govern when not inconsistent with Rules and Orders.

Form of Indorsement of Petitions.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Duties and Powers of the Speaker.

RULE 1. The Speaker shall take the chair every day at the hour to which the House was adjourned; shall call the members to order; and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall proceed to business.

RULE 2. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members; and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by motion regularly seconded; and no other business shall be in order till the question on the appeal shall have been decided.

RULE 3. He shall declare all votes; but if any member rises to doubt a vote, the Speaker shall order a return of the number voting in the affirmative, and in the negative, without any further debate upon the question.

RULE 4. He shall rise to put a question, or to address the House, but may read sitting.

RULE 5. In all cases the Speaker may vote.

RULE 6. When the House shall determine to go into a Committee of the whole House, the Speaker shall appoint the member who shall take the chair.

RULE 7. On all questions and motions whatsoever, the Speaker shall take the sense of the House by yeas and nays, provided one-fifth of the members present shall so require, and the call for yeas and nays shall be decided without debate. When the yeas and nays are taken, the roll of the House shall be called in alphabetical order, and no member shall be allowed to vote who was not upon the floor of the House when his name was called, or before the roll-call was finished.

RULE 8. He shall propound all questions, in the order in which they are moved, unless the subsequent motion be previous in its nature: except that, in naming sums and fixing times, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first.

RULE 9. After a motion is stated or read by the Speaker, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, and shall be disposed of by vote of the House; but the mover may withdraw it at any time before a decision or amendment, except a motion to reconsider, which shall not be withdrawn after the time has elapsed within which it could be originally made.

RULE 10. When a question is under debate, the Speaker shall receive no motion, but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to close the debate at a specified time, to postpone to a time certain, to commit, to amend, or to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged: and a motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall be equivalent to a motion to postpone indefinitely.

RULE 11. He shall consider a motion to adjourn as always first in order; and that motion, and the motions to lay on the table, to take from the table, and for the previous question, shall be decided without debate.

RULE 12. He shall put the previous question in the following form: "*Shall the main question be now put?*"—and all debate shall be suspended, until the previous question shall be decided. The adoption of the previous question shall put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon pending amendments, if any, in their regular order, and then upon the main question.

RULE 13. All incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for the previous question, shall be decided without debate, excepting on appeal, and, on such appeal, no member shall be allowed to speak more than once without leave of the House.

RULE 14. A motion to close the debate at a specified time, shall be put at or before that time.

RULE 15. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member who is first to speak.

RULE 16. All Committees shall be appointed and announced by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

RULE 17. The Speaker shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond two days.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Duties, Rights and Decorum of Members.

RULE 18. Every seat, which shall be drawn by any member, at the beginning of the session, shall be his

seat during the year, unless he have leave of the Speaker to change it.

RULE 19. The desks on the right and left of the Speaker shall be appropriated to the use of the Clerk and the Committees on Bills.

RULE 20. Every member, when about to speak, shall rise and respectfully address the Speaker, confine himself to the question under debate, avoid personality, and sit down when he has finished. No member shall speak out of his place without leave of the Speaker.

RULE 21. No member speaking shall be interrupted by another, but by rising to call to order.

RULE 22. No member shall speak more than twice on one question, without first obtaining leave of the House; nor more than once, until the other members, who have not spoken, shall speak, if they desire it.

RULE 23. When a vote has passed, except on the motions mentioned in Rule eleventh, it shall be in order for any member of the *majority* to move for a reconsideration thereof on the same or the succeeding day, and such motion, if made on the same day, shall, (except in the last week of the session,) be placed first in the Orders of the Day for the day succeeding that on which it is made; but if first moved on such succeeding day, it shall be forthwith considered; and when a motion for reconsideration is decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered, and no question be twice reconsidered: *provided, however*, that a motion to reconsider a vote, upon any incidental or subsidiary question, shall not remove the main subject under consideration from before the House, but shall be considered at the time when it is made.

Rule 24. Bills, resolves, and other papers, in reference to which any member has a right to move a reconsideration, except petitions, orders of inquiry and orders of notice, shall remain in the possession of the Clerk until the right of reconsideration has expired: *provided*, that the operation of this Rule shall be suspended during the last week of the session.

Rule 25. No member shall be obliged to be on more than two Committees at the same time, nor Chairman of more than one.

Rule 26. No member shall be permitted to stand up to the interruption of another, while any member is speaking, or to pass unnecessarily between the Speaker of the House and the person speaking; nor shall any member be permitted to stand in the alleys or in the area in front of the chair, during the session of the House.

Rule 27. All proceedings of the House in secret session, and every matter relating to the same, shall be kept secret, until the House shall remove the injunction of secrecy.

Rule 28. Every member who neglects to give his attendance in the House for more than six days after the session commences, shall, on making his appearance therein, be held to render the reason of such neglect; and in case the reason assigned be deemed by the House sufficient, such member shall be entitled to receive pay for his travel, and not otherwise; and no member shall be absent more than two days, without leave or excuse of the House.

Rule 29. When any member is guilty of a breach of either of the Rules and Orders of the House, he may be required by the House, on motion, to make satisfaction therefor, and shall not be allowed to vote or speak, except by way of excuse, till he has done so.

RULE 30. No member shall be permitted to vote, or serve on any Committee, in any question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest.

RULE 31. Every member present in the House when a question is put, where he is not excluded by interest, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him. Any member desiring to be so excused on any question, shall make application to that effect before the House is divided, or before the calling of the yeas and nays; and such application shall be accompanied by a brief statement of reasons, and decided without debate.

RULE 32. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker so directs.

RULE 33. Any member may call for the division of a question when the sense will admit of it. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall neither preclude amendment, nor a motion to strike out and insert.

RULE 34. Motions and Reports may be committed, or recommitted, at the pleasure of the House.

RULE 35. No motion or proposition, of a subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of amendment.

RULE 36. The unfinished business, in which the House was engaged at the time of the last adjournment, shall have the preference in the Orders of the Day next after motions for reconsideration.

RULE 37. No Rule or Order of the House shall be dispensed with, altered, or repealed, unless two-thirds of the

members present consent thereto; but Rule sixty shall not be suspended, unless by unanimous consent of the members present.

Rule 38. When a vote is doubted, the members for or against the question, when called on by the Speaker, shall rise and stand uncovered till they are counted.

Rule 39. All questions relating to the priority of business to be acted upon, shall be decided without debate.

Rule 40. Every question of order shall be noted by the Clerk, with the decision thereon, and inscribed at large on the journal.

Rule 41. When a motion is made to refer any subject, and different Committees shall be proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:—a Standing Committee of the House—a Select Committee of the House—a Joint Standing Committee—a Joint Select Committee.

Rule 42. It shall be the duty of each member of the House who moves that any Standing Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending an existing law or laws, to point out the amendment, which he deems expedient, in writing, to accompany his motion, or to furnish a written statement thereof to such Committee, if by them required.

Rule 43. No person, other than members and officers of the legislature, shall be admitted within the bar of the House during its session, except by invitation of a member of the House, or by leave of the Speaker.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Duties of Monitors.

RULE 44. Two Monitors shall be appointed for each Division of the House, whose duty it shall be to see to the due observance of the orders of the House, and, on demand of the Speaker, to return the number of votes and members in their respective Divisions.

RULE 45. If any member transgress any of the Rules or Orders of the House, and persist therein after being notified thereof by any Monitor, it shall be the duty of such Monitor to give information thereof to the House.

RULE 46. If the Speaker is absent beyond the time designated in the seventeenth Rule, the oldest Monitor present shall call the House to order, and preside until the Speaker assume his seat, or a Speaker *pro tem.* be chosen.

CHAPTER IV.

Of Petitions, Memorials, &c.

RULE 47. All papers addressed to the House, except petitions, memorials and remonstrances, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place, shall be read by the Speaker, Clerk, or such other person as the Speaker may request, and be taken up in the order in which they were presented, unless the House otherwise directs.

RULE 48. Every member, presenting to the House a petition, memorial, or remonstrance, shall indorse his name thereon, with a brief statement of the nature and object of the instrument, and the reading of the same from the Chair shall in all instances be dispensed with, unless specially ordered by the House.

Rule 49. All reports, petitions, memorials, remonstrances, and papers of a like nature, shall be presented during the first hour of each session of the House, and at no other time; and the Speaker shall call on the several Divisions, in regular succession, for such papers.

Rule 50. All petitions, referred to any committee without notice of their intended presentation having been given according to law, shall be reported back to the House with leave to withdraw.

Rule 51. Any Order proposed for adoption shall be passed over for that day without question, if any member of the House shall so request, and give notice that it is to be debated; and the same shall be considered and disposed of, on the succeeding day, in the same manner as it would have been on the day on which it was offered, if no objection had been made.

Rule 52. All applications for the use of the Representatives' Chamber shall be made to the House.

CHAPTER V.

Of Bills, Resolves, and Grants.

Rule 53. The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "*Shall this bill be rejected?*" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.

Rule 54. No bill or resolve shall pass to be engrossed without being read on three several days.

RULE 55. All bills and resolves shall be written in a fair, legible hand, without interlineations, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins, and spaces between the several sections or resolves.

RULE 56. No bill or resolve shall be introduced to the House, unless reported by a Committee, without having first been read for information only, and special leave thereupon granted; and, when thus introduced, such bill or resolve shall be committed, before it is ordered to a second reading. When any bill, resolve, order, petition, memorial or remonstrance, has been finally rejected, no other, substantially the same, shall be introduced by any committee or member during the same session.

RULE 57. No engrossed bill or resolve shall be sent to the Senate, without notice thereof being given by the Speaker.

RULE 58. No private act or resolve, affecting the character or property of any individual, shall pass the House, unless such individual be first notified thereof.

RULE 59. All bills and resolves involving an expenditure of public money, shall, after their first reading, be referred in course to the Committee on Finance, for report on their relation to the Finances of the Commonwealth.

RULE 60. All bills and resolves in their third reading shall be committed to the Standing Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, to be by them examined, corrected, and so reported to the House.

RULE 61. All engrossed bills and resolves shall be committed to the Standing Committee on Engrossed Bills, to be strictly examined; and if found by them to be truly and rightly engrossed, they shall so report to the House, and the

same be passed to be enacted, without any further reading, unless, on motion of any member, a majority of the House shall be in favor of reading the same as engrossed.

Rule 62. No engrossed bill or resolve shall be amended.

Rule 63. Bills and resolves in their third reading shall be made the order of the day, for the day next succeeding that on which leave was given to read them a third time; and all reports of committees, not by bill or resolve, whether joint or of this House, shall be made the order of the day for the day next succeeding that on which they have been read in this House, unless the House otherwise direct by vote; and the Speaker shall order them accordingly; and, after entering on the Orders of the Day, they shall be disposed of in course.

Rule 64. All amendments, proposed by the Senate and sent back to the House for their concurrence, shall be committed to the committee who reported the measure proposed to be amended, unless such committee be composed of members of both branches.

CHAPTER VI.

Of Committees, their Powers and Duties.

Rule 65. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the political year, viz. :—

A Committee on the Judiciary;
A Committee on Matters of Probate and Chancery;
A Committee on Finance;
A Committee on Elections;
A Committee on Bills in the Third Reading;
A Committee on Engrossed Bills;

And each of these Committees shall consist of seven members :

A Committee on County Estimates ;

A Committee on the Pay Roll ;

A Committee on Leave of Absence ;

A Committee on Public Buildings ;

A Committee on Printing ;

And each of these Committees shall consist of five members.

RULE 66. In all elections by ballot of the House, a time shall be assigned for such election, at least one day previous thereto.

RULE 67. In all elections of Committees of the House, by ballot, the person having the highest number of votes shall act as Chairman.

RULE 68. All papers in possession of any member obtaining leave of absence, shall be left by him with the Clerk.

RULE 69. The Chairman of every Committee, except the Standing Committees, having business referred to them, shall make report of their doings therein, within four days after such reference.

RULE 70. All Committees may report by bill, resolve, or otherwise.

RULE 71. The Rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed in a Committee of the whole House, so far as they may be applicable, except the Rule limiting the times of speaking : but no member shall speak twice upon any question, until every member, choosing to speak, shall have spoken. A motion to rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, shall be always first in order, and be decided without debate.

Rule 72. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Cushing's Manual, and Cushing's Elements of Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies, shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the Standing Rules and Orders of the House, or the Joint Rules and Orders of the two branches of the legislature.

Form of Indorsing Petitions.

The Petition of
for
Presented by Mr. of

Ho. of Reps. 1863.
Referred to the Committee
on

LIST OF THE

Executive and Legislative Departments

OF THE GOVERNMENT

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,

AND OFFICERS IMMEDIATELY CONNECTED THEREWITH—WITH PLACES OF RESIDENCE.

1863.

Executive Department.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW, of Boston,
GOVERNOR.
71 Charles Street.

His Honor, JOEL HAYDEN, of Williamsburg,
LIEUT. GOVERNOR.
8 Pemberton Square.

COUNCIL.

District I.—PETER T. HOMER, of Boston.
27 Mount Vernon Street.

II.—GERRY W. COCHRANE, of Methuen.
21 Hollis Street.

III.—JAMES M. SHUTE, of Somerville.
At home.

IV.—ALFRED HITCHCOCK, of Fitchburg.
Adams House.

V.—ZENAS M. CRANE, of Dalton.
U. S. Hotel.

VI.—JONATHAN D. WHEELER, of Grafton.
At home.

VII.—FRANCIS W. BIRD, of Walpole.
At home.

VIII.—SAMUEL OSBORNE, Jr., of Edgartown.
U. S. Hotel.

Private Secretary of the Governor.
ALBERT G. BROWNE, Jr., of Salem.
31 West Cedar Street, Boston.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

Lieut. Colonel HARRISON RITCHIE, Boston.
" " JOHN W. WETHERELL, Worcester.
" " HENRY LEE, Jr., Brookline.
" " JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Quincy.

Executive Department.

Secretary of the Commonwealth,
OLIVER WARNER, of Northampton.
Marlboro' Hotel.
Charles W. Lovett, 1*st Clerk*, . . 60 Chestnut Street.
Albert N. Fernald, 2*d Clerk*, . . 85 Waltham Street.

Treasurer and Receiver-General,
HENRY K. OLIVER, of Salem.
At home.
Daniel H. Rogers, 1*st Clerk*, . . Brookline.
Artemas Harmon, 2*d Clerk*, . . Malden.

Auditor of Accounts,
LEVI REED, of Abington.
At home (East Abington.)
Julius L. Clarke, 1*st Clerk*, . . West Newton.
George Clark, 2*d Clerk*, . . . North Bridgewater.

Attorney-General,
DWIGHT FOSTER, of Worcester.
At home.
Daniel A. Gleason, *Clerk*, . . . West Medford.

Adjutant-General and Quartermaster,
WILLIAM SCHOULER, of Lynn.
At home.

Assistant Adjutant-Generals,
WILLIAM BROWN, Boston.
WILLIAM ROGERS, "

Quartermaster-General,
JOHN H. REED, Boston.

Acting Master of Ordnance,
GEORGE C. TRUMBULL, Boston.

Commissary-General,
ELIJAH D. BRIGHAM, Boston.

Surgeon-General,
WILLIAM J. DALE, Boston.

Messenger to the Governor and Council—Joseph B. Spear.

COMPENSATION OF THE EXECUTIVE AND THE LEGISLATURE.

The salary of the Governor is $3,500; of the Lieutenant-Governor, $600 for the regular annual session of the Council, and for attendance at any subsequent session, $6 per day, and mileage at the same rate as members of the Council and Legislature. The pay of the Councillors is $300 for the regular annual session of their board, and $3 per day for any subsequent session, and $1 for every five miles' travel from their respective places of abode, once at each session.

The salaries of the Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, and Attorney-General are severally $2,000; and of the Adjutant-General, $1,800.

The pay of Senators and Representatives is $300 for the regular annual session, and $1 for every five miles' travel from their respective places of abode, once in each session. The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House receive each $600 for the session.

Legislative Department.

SENATE.....BY DISTRICTS.

HON. JONATHAN E. FIELD, OF STOCKBRIDGE, *President.*

DISTRICT.	Name.	Residence.	Boarding Place.
First Suffolk, . .	Mellen Chamberlain, .	Chelsea, . .	At home.
Second " . .	John C. Tucker, . .	Boston, . . .	Merrimack House.
Third " . .	Peter Harvey, . .	Boston, . . .	86 Mt. Vernon Street.
Fourth " . .	George A. Shaw, . .	Boston, . . .	United States Hotel.
Fifth " . .	Benjamin Dean, . .	Boston, . . .	Gates St., So. Boston.
First Essex, . .	William F. Johnson, .	Lynn, . . .	At home.
Second " . .	Israel W. Andrews, .	Danvers, . .	At home.
Third " . .	Thomas Wright, . .	Lawrence, . .	At home.
Fourth " . .	Henry Carter, . .	Bradford, . .	At home.
Fifth " . .	John I. Baker, . .	Beverly, . .	At home.
First Middlesex, . .	Erastus O. Haven, .	Malden, . .	At home.

Second Middlesex, .	Joseph Breck, . .	Brighton, . .	At home.
Third " .	Thomas Rice, Jr., . .	Newton, . .	At home.
Fourth " .	Francis Brinley, . .	Tyngsborough, .	At home.
Fifth " .	Horace P. Wakefield, .	Reading, . .	At home.
Sixth " .	Samuel A. Brown, .	Lowell, . . .	At home.
Central Worcester, .	Hartley Williams, .	Worcester, . .	Marlboro' Hotel.
South-East " .	William R. Hill, . .	Sutton, . . .	Marlboro' Hotel.
South-West " .	Asher Joslin, . .	Webster, . .	Marlboro' Hotel.
West " .	George Whitney, . .	Royalston, . .	American House.
North-East " .	Joel C. Allen, . .	Leominster, . .	Adams House.
East " .	Hosea Crane, . .	Millbury, . .	Marlboro' Hotel.
West Hampden, .	Milton B. Whitney, .	Westfield, . .	Tremont House.
East " . .	George Dwight, . .	Springfield, . .	Tremont House.
Hampshire, . .	Albert Nichols, . .	Chesterfield, . .	Marlboro' Hotel.
Franklin, . .	Robert Crawford, . .	Deerfield, . .	22 Milford Street.
Hampshire & Franklin,	George H. Gilbert, .	Ware, ...	United States Hotel.

DISTRICT.	Name.	Residence.	Boarding Place.
North Berkshire,	Edwin F. Jenks,	Adams,	United States Hotel.
South "	Jonathan E. Field,	Stockbridge,	United States Hotel.
North Norfolk,	William D. Swan,	Dorchester,	At home.
East "	Francis M. Johnson,	Quincy,	At home.
West "	Otis Cary,	Foxborough,	Marlboro' Hotel.
North Bristol,	Harvey M. Richards,	Attleborough,	At home.
South "	Francis W. Mason,	Dartmouth,	19 Joy Street.
West "	William L. Slade,	Somerset,	Adams House.
North Plymouth,	Solomon J. Beal,	Cohasset,	At home.
South "	Joshua E. Crane,	Bridgewater,	At home.
Middle "	James H. Mitchell,	E. Bridgewater,	At home.
Cape,	R. H. Libby,	Wellfleet,	Marlboro' Hotel.
Island,	Nathan Crocker,	Barnstable,	19 Kneeland Street.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE SENATE.

Hon. JONATHAN E. FIELD,
PRESIDENT.

RIGHT.	LEFT.
1.—Francis Brinley.	1.—George Dwight.
2.—Thomas Wright.	2.—George A. Shaw.
3.—H. P. Wakefield.	3.—W. F. Johnson.
4.—G. H. Gilbert.	4.—J. E. Crane.
5.—Hartley Williams.	5.—J. H. Mitchell.
6.—M. B. Whitney.	6.—J. C. Tucker.
7.—E. O. Haven.	7.—Benjamin Dean.
8.—William R. Hill.	8.—William D. Swan.
9.—R. H. Libby.	9.—J. I. Baker.
10.—Joseph Breck.	10.—E. F. Jenks.
11.—S. J. Beal.	11.—F. W. Mason.
12.—J. C. Allen.	12.—Israel W. Andrews.
13.—Nathan Crocker.	13.—Mellen Chamberlain.
14.—F. M. Johnson.	14.—Thomas Rice, Jr.
15.—H. M. Richards.	15.—William L. Slade.
16.—Hosea Crane.	16.—Asher Joslin.
17.—Otis Cary.	17.—Albert Nichols.
18.—George Whitney.	18.—Peter Harvey.
19.—Robert Crawford.	19.—Henry Carter.
20.—Samuel A. Brown.	

SENATE.....ALPHABETICALLY.

Hon. JONATHAN E. FIELD,

(South Berkshire District,)

PRESIDENT.

Allen, Joel C.,	*N. E. Worcester*	*District.*
Andrews, Israel W.,	*Second Essex*	"
Baker, John I.,	*Fifth Essex*	"
Beal, Solomon J.,	*North Plymouth*	"
Breck, Joseph,	*Second Middlesex*	"
Brinley, Francis,	*Fourth Middlesex*	"
Brown, Samuel A.	*Sixth Middlesex*	"
Carter, Henry,	*Fourth Essex*	"
Cary, Otis,	*West Norfolk*	"
Chamberlain, Mellen,	*First Suffolk*	"
Crane, Hosea,	*East Worcester*	"
Crane, Joshua,	*South Plymouth*	"
Crawford, Robert,	*Franklin*	"
Crocker, Nathan,	*Island*	"
Dean, Benjamin,	*Fifth Suffolk*	"
Dwight, George,	*East Hampden*	"
Field, Jonathan E.,	*South Berkshire*	"
Gilbert, George H.,	*Hampshire & Franklin*	"
Harvey, Peter,	*Third Suffolk*	"
Haven, Erastus O.,	*First Middlesex*	"
Hill, William R.	*South-East Worcester*	"
Jenks, Edwin F.	*North Berkshire*	"
Johnson, Francis M.,	*East Norfolk*	"
Johnson, William F.,	*First Essex*	"
Joslin, Asher,	*South-West Worcester*	"

Libby, R. H.,	*Cape*	*District.*
Mason, Francis W.,	*South Bristol*	"
Mitchell, James H.,	*Middle Plymouth*	"
Nichols, Albert,	*Hampshire*	"
Rice, Thomas, Jr.,	*Third Middlesex*	"
Richards Harvey M.,	*North Bristol*	"
Shaw, George A.,	*Fourth Suffolk*	"
Slade, William L.,	*West Bristol*	"
Swan, William D.,	*North Norfolk*	"
Tucker, John C.,	*Second Suffolk*	"
Wakefield, Horace P.,	*Fifth Middlesex*	"
Whitney, George,	*West Worcester*	"
Whitney Milton B.,	*West Hampden*	"
Williams, Hartley,	*Central Worcester*	"
Wright, Thomas,	*Third Essex*	"

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

STEPHEN N. GIFFORD, *Clerk*, U. S. Hotel.

EDWARD W. CLARK, of Auburndale, *Chaplain.*

JOHN MORISSEY, *Sergeant-at-Arms to both Branches of the General Court*, Marlboro' Hotel.

WILLIAM H. WILSON, Boston, *Door-keeper.*

BENJAMIN C. DEAN, Lowell, *Assistant Door-keeper.*

LEONARD D. HADLEY, Milford, *Messenger.*

LEON C. FIELD, South Boston, *Page.*

EDWARD L. KEYES, Boston, *Page.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
BY COUNTIES.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1st,	John Dacey,	Boston.
	Eneas Smyth,	Boston.
2d,	Josiah M. Read,	Boston.
	Hiram A. Stevens,	Boston.
	Austin Gove,	Boston.
3d,	James L. Hanson,	Boston.
	John F. Flynn,	Boston.
4th,	John A. Stevens,	Boston.
	Charles Merriam,	Boston.
5th,	John Bigelow,	Boston.
	Augustine G. Stimson,	Boston.
6th,	Peleg W. Chandler,	Boston.
	George P. Clapp,	Boston.
7th,	James Riley,	Boston.
	Henry W. Foley,	Boston.
8th,	Otis Rich,	Boston.
	James E. Farwell,	Boston.
9th,	Daniel G. Grafton,	Boston.
	Charles Nowell,	Boston.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
10th,	Samuel H. Gibbens,	Boston.
	Cyrus Hicks,	Boston.
11th,	Jonathan A. Lane,	Boston.
	Ambrose A. Ranney,	Boston.
12th,	Samuel Leeds,	Boston.
	Thomas Leavitt,	Boston.
	Benjamin F. Bayley,	Boston.
13th,	Noble M. Perkins,	Chelsea.
	Ira Cheever,	Chelsea.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1st,	John E. Cowden,	Amesbury.
	John D. Pike,	Newburyport.
2d,	Peter Smith,	Andover.
3d,	Robert S. Foster,	Beverly.
	Robert R. Endicott,	Beverly.
4th,	James W. Putnam,	Danvers.
5th,	Daniel Leach, Jr.,	Manchester.
6th,	Thomas M. Hopkinson,	Groveland.
7th,	Benjamin H. Smith,	Gloucester.
	James S. Jewett,	Gloucester.
8th,	Calvin Butrick,	Haverhill.
	Gilman Corning	Haverhill.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
9th,	Alfred Kimball,* . . .	Ipswich.
10th,	John J. Doland, . . .	Lawrence.
11th,	Lemuel A. Bishop, . .	Lawrence.
12th,	Oliver Ramsdell, . . .	Lynn.
13th,	Aza A. Breed, . . .	Lynn.
14th,	Darwin E. Ware, . .	Marblehead.
	Joseph H. Robinson, . .	Marblehead.
15th,	Jacob Emerson, Jr., . .	Methuen.
16th,	Zachariah Graves, . .	Lynn.
17th,	Amos Bishop, . . .	Rowley.
18th,	Caleb Cushing, . . .	Newburyport.
19th,	George J. George, . .	Newburyport.
20th,	John Perley, . . .	Bradford.
21st,	David Bremner, . . .	Rockport.
22d,	Samuel R. Hathaway, . .	Salem.
23d,	John Bertram, . . .	Salem.
	James A. Gillis, . . .	Salem.
24th,	John Howlett, . . .	Saugus.
25th,	William H. Little, . .	South Danvers.
26th,	Henry W. Warren, . .	Lynn.

* Elected, January 26, in place of George W. Heard, of Ipswich, who resigned, not having taken his seat in the House.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1st,	Horatio Wellington, . .	Charlestown.
2d,	Phineas J. Stone, . .	Charlestown.
	Abel E. Bridge, . . .	Charlestown.
	William B. Long, . .	Charlestown.
3d,	Chester Guild, ...	Somerville.
4th,	George W. Copeland, . .	Malden.
5th,	John Stetson, . . .	Medford.
6th,	Frederick O. Prince, . .	Winchester.
7th,	Charles F. Choate, . .	Cambridge.
	P. Francis Wells, . .	Cambridge.
	Knowlton S. Chaffee, . .	Cambridge.
8th,	David H. Mason, . . .	Newton.
	Isaac Hagar, . . .	Newton.
9th,	James G. Moore, . . .	Waltham.
	Winthrop W. Chenery, .	Belmont.
10th,	George Heywood, . .	Concord.
11th,	Nathaniel Clark, . . .	Natick.
12th,	Abijah R. Leland, . .	Sherborn.
13th,	Erastus Thompson, . .	Hopkinton.
14th,	James W. Clark, . . .	Framingham.
15th,	Francis Brigham, . . .	Marlborough.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
16th,	Harrison A. Shorey,	Wayland.
17th,	John R. Whitcomb,	Littleton.
18th,	William A. Tower,	Lexington.
19th,	George H. Conn,	Woburn.
20th,	Isaac Emerson,	Melrose.
	Leander F. Lynde,	Stoneham.
21st,	J. Brooks Leathe,	Reading.
22d,	Joshua Clark,	Tewksbury.
23d,	Paul Hill,	Lowell.
	Lorenzo G. Howe,	Lowell.
	Frederick Holton,	Lowell.
24th,	Tappan Wentworth,	Lowell.
	John A. Buttrick,	Lowell.
	Joshua N. Marshall,	Lowell.
25th,	Atkinson C. Varnum,	Dracut.
26th,	Isaac O. Taylor,	Dunstable.
	Albert Leighton,	Pepperell.
27th,	Abram S. French,	Townsend.

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

1st,	Thomas Boutelle,	Ashburnham.
2d,	Alpheus Harding, Jr.,	Athol.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
3d,	Edward Powers,	Phillipston.
4th,	Horace Underwood,	Hubbardston.
5th,	Franklin Wyman,	Westminster.
6th,	William H. Vose,	Fitchburg.
	Hale W. Page,	Fitchburg.
	Luke Sawyer,	Sterling.
7th,	E. Hartshorn,	Berlin.
8th,	John L. S. Thompson,	Lancaster.
9th,	Joseph Davis,	Rutland.
10th,	J. Henry Goddard,	Barre.
11th,	Saxton P. Martin,	New Braintree.
12th,	Thomas Bond,	Brookfield.
13th,	Luther Hill,	Spencer.
14th,	Linus M. Harris,	West Boylston.
15th,	Horace Kendall,	Boylston.
16th,	Samuel M. Griggs,	Westborough.
17th,	William G. Scandlin,	Grafton.
18th,	William Kendall,	Northbridge.
19th,	Aaron C. Mayhew,	Milford.
	H. O. Lothrop,	Milford.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
20th,	William C. Capron,	Uxbridge.
21st,	Channing Smith,	Blackstone.
22d,	F. D. Brown,	Webster.
23d,	Calvin A. Paige,	Southbridge.
24th,	Elisha Southwick,	Sturbridge.
25th,	Moses S. Johnson,	Oxford.
	Jason Waters,	Sutton.
26th,	Elbridge G. Warren,	Auburn.
27th,	Samuel Souther,	Worcester.
28th,	Warren Williams,	Worcester.
29th,	Vernon A. Ladd,	Worcester.
30th,	Alexander H. Bullock,	Worcester.

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

1st,	Eli A. Hubbard,	Easthampton.
	Erastus Hopkins,	Northampton.
2d,	Daniel F. Morton,	Williamsburg.
3d,	Almon Mitchell,	Cummington.
4th,	Stephen C. Weld,	South Hadley.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
5th,	Samuel Smith, Jr., . .	Granby.
6th,	William N. Fay, . . .	Belchertown.
	Joseph Hartwell, . . .	Ware.

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

1st,	Newton S. Hubbard, . .	Brimfield.
2d,	James S. Loomis, . . .	Palmer.
3d,	Luther Markham, . . .	Longmeadow.
4th,	Eliphalet Trask, . . .	Springfield.
5th,	Daniel L. Harris, . . .	Springfield.
6th,	Harvey E. Moseley, . .	Springfield.
7th,	James M. Smith, . . .	Chicopee.
	William Thayer, . . .	Chicopee.
8th,	Richard Pettee, . . .	Holyoke.
9th,	Samuel Flower, . . .	Agawam.
10th,	Henry J. Bush, . . .	Westfield.
11th,	William M. Lewis, . .	Blandford.

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1st,	Henry L. Pratt,	Greenfield.
	Chenery Puffer,	Shelburne.
2d,	Gilbert B. Hayes,	Buckland.
3d,	Franklin Pease,	Conway.
4th,	Cyrus A. Stowell,	Deerfield.
5th,	Avery D. Hubbard,	Sunderland.
6th,	Samuel W. Dutton,	Northfield.
7th,	Increase S. Lincoln,	Warwick.

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

1st,	Daniel Day,	Lanesborough.
2d,	George W. Adams,	Adams.
	Sylvester A. Kemp,	Florida.
3d,	Burr Chamberlin,	Dalton.
	John V. Barker,	Pittsfield.
4th,	Jarvis Rockwell,	Hinsdale.
5th,	Thomas Post,	Lenox.
6th,	William G. Merrill,	Lee.
7th,	Justin Dewey, Jr.,	Gt. Barrington.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
8th,	Isaac L. Bristol, . . .	Otis.
9th,	Archibald Taft, . . .	Sheffield.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK—*(except* COHASSET.)

1st,	William Bullard, . . .	Dedham.
2d,	Benjamin F. Cutter, . .	West Roxbury.
3d,	Thomas Parsons, . . .	Brookline.
4th,	William J. Reynolds, . .	Roxbury.
	Stephen H. Williams, . .	Roxbury.
	George B. Nichols, . .	Roxbury.
5th,	Henry A. Scudder, . .	Dorchester.
	Robert Johnson, . . .	Dorchester.
6th,	John Chamberlin, . .	Quincy.
7th,	Alvah Morrison, . . .	Braintree.
8th,	Oliver Loud, . . .	Weymouth.
	Levi A. Abbott, . . .	Weymouth.
9th,	Thomas White, . . .	Randolph.
10th,	Jesse Holmes, . . .	Stoughton.
11th,	Oliver S. Chapman, . .	Canton.
	Elbridge G. Piper, . .	Walpole.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
12th,	Robert W. Kerr,	Foxborough.
	Caleb W. Sayles,	Wrentham.
13th,	William M. Thayer,	Franklin.
14th,	Charles C. Greenwood,	Needham.

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

1st,	Horatio N. Richardson,	Attleborough.
	John Thompson,	Attleborough.
2d,	Horatio Bates,	Norton.
3d,	Alson A. Gilmore,	Easton.
4th,	Zacheus Sherman,	Taunton.
	John E. Sanford,	Taunton.
	John W. D. Hall,	Taunton.
5th,	Nathaniel B. Horton,	Rehoboth.
6th,	William H. Pearse,	Swanzey.
7th,	Simeon Borden,	Fall River.
	Henry Pratt,	Fall River.
8th,	Ezra P. Brownell,	Westport.
9th,	Calvin K. Turner, 2d,	Dartmouth.
10th,	Charles Almy,	New Bedford.
	Horatio A. Kempton,	New Bedford.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
11th,	Nathaniel Gilbert,	New Bedford.
	Wright Brownell,	New Bedford.
	Charles T. Bonney,	New Bedford.
12th,	Ezekiel Sawin,	Fairhaven.
	William H. Washburn,	Acushnet.

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH, (*with* COHASSET.)

1st,	Joseph Osgood,	Cohasset,
2d,	Crocker Wilder,	Hingham.
3d,	Isaac M. Wilder,	Hanover.
4th,	William H. H. Bryant,	Pembroke.
5th,	Alden S. Bradford,	Kingston.
6th,	Jacob H. Loud,	Plymouth.
	Thomas Pierce,	Plymouth.
7th,	Benjamin F. Gibbs,	Wareham.
8th,	David Lewis,	Rochester.
9th,	Everett Robinson,	Middleborough.
10th,	Joseph E. Carver,	Bridgewater.
11th,	Ezra Kingman,	E. Bridgewat'r.
	George B. Dunbar,	N. Bridgewat'r.

District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
12th,	Jacob B. Harris,	Abington.
	Horace Reed,	Abington.
13th,	Charles H. Perkins,	Plympton.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

1st,	Charles Marston,	Barnstable.
	Elisha G. Burgess,	Falmouth.
	Zebedee, Green,	Sandwich.
2d,	Isaac B. Young,	Chatham.
	Marshall S. Underwood,	Dennis.
	Danforth S. Steel,	Harwich.
3d,	Truman Doane,	Orleans.
4th,	Smith K. Hopkins,	Truro.
	Benjamin Oliver,	Welfleet.

DUKES COUNTY.

1st,	W. H. Sturtevant,	Tisbury.

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

1st,	Andrew J. Morton,	Nantucket.
	Charles F. Brown,	Nantucket.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES....ALPHABETICALLY,

WITH THE DISTRICTS THEY REPRESENT, THEIR PLACES OF RESIDENCE, AND THEIR RESIDENCES DURING THE SESSION.

HON. ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, OF WORCESTER, *Speaker.*

NAME.	District.	Residence.	During the Session.	No. of Seat.
Abbott, Levi A., . . .	8, Norfolk, . .	Weymouth, . .	At home, ...	193
Adams, George W., . .	2, Berkshire, .	Adams, . . .	United States Hotel, .	56
Almy, Charles, . . .	10, Bristol, . .	New Bedford, .	At home, ...	229
Barker, John V., . . .	3, Berkshire, .	Pittsfield, . . .	United States Hotel, .	29
Bates, Horatio, . . .	2, Bristol, . .	Norton, . . .	At home, ...	81
Bayley, Benjamin F. .	12, Suffolk, . .	Boston, ...	Cor. Broadway & P St.,	224
Bertram, John, . . .	23, Essex, . . .	Salem, ...	At home, ...	116
Bigelow, John, . . .	5, Suffolk, . .	Boston, ...	42 Blossom Street, . .	182
Bishop, Amos, ...	17, Essex, . . .	Rowley, . . .	At home, ...	50

Bishop, Lemuel A., . .	11, Essex, . . .	Lawrence, . .	At home, ...	10
Bond, Thomas, . . .	12, Worcester, .	Brookfield, . .	Marlboro' Hotel, . . .	121
Bonney Charles T., . .	11, Bristol, . .	NewBedford, . .	United States Hotel, .	Desk.
Borden, Simeon, . . .	7, Bristol, . .	Fall River, . .	United States Hotel, .	37
Boutelle, Thomas, . .	1, Worcester, .	Ashburnham, .	Marlboro' Hotel, . . .	236
Bradford, Alden S. . .	5, Plymouth, .	Kingston, . . .	At home, ...	59
Breed, Aza A., . . .	13, Essex, . .	Lynn, ...	At home, ...	93
Bremner, David, . . .	21, Essex, . . .	Rockport, . . .	172 Springfield Street, .	169
Bridge, Abel E., . . .	2, Middlesex, .	Charlestown, . .	At home, ...	46
Brigham, Francis, . .	15, Middlesex, .	Marlborough, .	At home, ...	243
Bristol, Isaac L., . . .	8, Berkshire, .	Otis, ...	Marlboro' Hotel, . . .	101
Brown, Charles F., . .	1, Nantucket, .	Nantucket, . .	Adams House, . . .	100
Brown, F. D., ...	22, Worcester, .	Webster, . . .	Marlboro' Hotel, . . .	17
Brownell, Ezra P., . .	8, Bristol, . .	Westport, . . .	Adams House, . . .	14
Brownell, Wright, . .	11, Bristol, . .	New Bedford, .	At home, ...	137
Bryant, William H. H., .	4, Plymouth, .	Pembroke, . .	At home, ...	84

NAME.	District.	Residence.	During the Session.	No. of Seat.
Bullard, William, . . .	1, Norfolk, . .	Dedham, . . .	At home, ...	161
Bullock, Alexander H., .	30, Worcester, .	Worcester, . .	Tremont House, . . .	Spk'r.
Burgess, Elisha G., . .	1, Barnstable, .	Falmouth, . .	367 Tremont Street, .	210
Bush, Henry J., . . .	10, Hampden, .	Westfield, . . .	Charlestown, ...	18
Butrick Calvin, . . .	8, Essex, . . .	Haverhill, . .	At home, ...	118
Buttrick, John A., . .	24, Middlesex, .	Lowell, . . .	At home, ...	206
Capron, William C., . .	20, Worcester, .	Uxbridge, . . .	Marlboro' Hotel, . . .	190
Carver, Joseph E., . .	10, Plymouth, .	Bridgewater, . .	At home, ...	135
Chaffee, Knowlton S., .	7, Middlesex, .	Cambridge, . .	At home, ...	187
Chamberlin, Burr, . .	3, Berkshire, .	Dalton, ...	United States Hotel, .	83
Chamberlin, John, . .	6, Norfolk, . .	Quincy, . . .	At home, ...	27
Chandler, Peleg W., . .	6, Suffolk, . .	Boston, ...	154 Beacon Street, . .	69
Chapman, Oliver S., . .	11, Norfolk, . .	Canton, . . .	At home, ...	201
Cheever, Ira, ...	13, Suffolk, . .	Chelsea, . . .	At home, ...	61

Chenery, Winthrop W.,	8, Middlesex, .	Belmont, . .	At home, ...	86
Choate, Charles F., . .	7, Middlesex, .	Cambridge, . .	At home, ...	186
Clapp, George P., . .	6, Suffolk, . .	Boston, ...	7 Grove Street, . . .	138
Clark, James W., . . .	14, Middlesex, .	Framingham, .	At home, ...	129
Clark, Joshua, ...	22, Middlesex, .	Tewksbury, . .	At home, ...	36
Clark, Nathaniel, . . .	11, Middlesex, .	Natick, ...	At home, ...	82
Conn, George H., . . .	19, Middlesex, .	Woburn, . . .	At home, ...	94
Copeland, George W. .	4, Middlesex, .	Malden, . . .	At home, ...	75
Corning, Gilman, . . .	8, Essex, . .	Haverhill, . .	At home, ...	230
Cowden, John E., . . .	1, Essex, . .	Amesbury, . .	At home, ...	74
Cushing, Caleb, . . .	18, Essex, . . .	Newburyport, .	At home, ...	68
Cutter, Benjamin F., .	2, Norfolk, . .	West Roxbury, .	At home, ...	57
Dacey, John, ...	1, Suffolk, . .	Boston, . . .	374 North Street. . .	238
Davis, Joseph, ...	9, Worcester, .	Rutland, . . .	13 Charter Street, . .	113
Day, Daniel, ...	1, Berkshire, .	Lanesborough, .	Marlboro' Hotel, . . .	11
Dewey, Justin, Jr., . .	7, Berkshire, .	Great Barrington,	United States Hotel, .	235

NAME.	District.	Residence.	During the Session.	No. of Seat.
Doane, Truman, . . .	3, Barnstable, .	Orleans, . . .	Tri-Mountain House, .	12
Doland, John J., . . .	10, Essex, . .	Lawrence, . .	At home, ...	8
Dunbar, George B., . .	11, Plymouth, .	N. Bridgewater, .	At home, ...	52
Dutton, Samuel W., . .	6, Franklin, .	Northfield, . .	Adams House, . . .	66
Emerson, Isaac, . . .	20, Middlesex, .	Melrose, . . .	At home, ...	208
Emerson, Jacob, Jr., . .	15, Essex, . .	Methuen, . . .	At home, ...	237
Endicott, Robert R., .	3, Essex, . .	Beverly, . . .	At home, ...	96
Farwell, James E., . .	8, Suffolk, . .	Boston, ...	21 Hudson Street, . .	212
Fay, William N., . . .	6, Hampshire, .	Belchertown, . .	Neponset, ...	156
Flower, Samuel, . . .	9, Hampden, .	Agawam, . . .	13 Montgomery Place, .	225
Flynn, John F., . . .	3, Suffolk, . .	Boston, ...	60 Endicott Street, . .	104
Foley, Henry W., . . .	7, Suffolk, . .	Boston, ...	25 Washington Street, .	24
Foster, Robert S., . .	3, Essex, . . .	Beverly, . . .	At home, ...	211
French, Abram S., . .	27, Middlesex, .	Townsend, . .	At home, ...	146

George, George J., . .	19, Essex, . .	Newburyport, .	At home, ...	114
Gibbens, Samuel H., . .	10, Suffolk, . .	Boston, ...	203 Harrison Avenue, .	163
Gibbs, Benjamin F., . .	7, Plymouth, . .	Wareham, . .	Marlboro' Hotel, . . .	180
Gilbert, Nathaniel, . .	11, Bristol, . .	New Bedford, .	At home, ...	109
Gillis, James A., . . .	23, Essex, . .	Salem, ...	At home, ...	19
Gilmore, Alson A., . .	3, Bristol, . .	Easton, . . .	At home, ...	1
Goddard, J. Henry, . .	10, Worcester, .	Barre, ...	Adams House, . . .	78
Gove, Austin, ...	2, Suffolk, . .	Boston, ...	84 Lexington Street, .	111
Grafton, Daniel G., . .	9, Suffolk, . .	Boston, ...	16 Arch Street, . . .	234
Graves, Zachariah, . .	16, Essex, . .	Lynn, ...	At home, ...	239
Green, Zebedee, . . .	1, Barnstable, .	Sandwich, . .	Boston Hotel, ...	185
Greenwood, Charles C.,	14, Norfolk, . .	Needham, . .	At home, ...	97
Griggs, Samuel M., . .	16, Worcester, .	Westborough, .	At home, ...	150
Guild, Chester, . . .	3, Middlesex, .	Somerville, . .	At home, ...	155
Hagar, Isaac, ...	8, Middlesex, .	Newton, . . .	At home, ...	198
Hall, John W. D., . .	4, Bristol, . .	Taunton, . . .	At home, ...	88

NAME.	District.	Residence.	During the Session.	No. of Seat.
Hanson, James L., . .	3, Suffolk, . .	Boston, ...	Merrimac House, . . .	110
Harding, Alpheus, Jr., .	2, Worcester, .	Athol, ...	American House, . . .	196
Harris, Daniel L., . .	5, Hampden, .	Springfield, . .	United States Hotel, .	147
Harris, Jacob B., . . .	12, Plymouth, .	Abington, . . .	At home, ...	16
Harris, Linus M., . . .	14, Worcester, .	West Boylston, .	Adams House, . . .	30
Hartshorn, E., ...	7, Worcester, .	Berlin, ...	At home, ...	167
Hartwell, Joseph, . . .	6, Hampshire, .	Ware, ...	United States Hotel, .	232
Hathaway, Samuel R., .	22, Essex, . .	Salem, ...	At home, ...	99
Hayes, Gilbert B., . .	2, Franklin, .	Buckland, . .	Adams House, . . .	87
Heywood, George, . .	10, Middlesex, .	Concord, . . .	At home, ...	26
Hicks, Cyrus, ...	10, Suffolk, . .	Boston, ...	106 Harrison Avenue, .	159
Hill, Luther, ...	13, Worcester, .	Spencer, . . .	Marlboro' Hotel, . . .	89
Hill, Paul, ...	23, Middlesex, .	Lowell, ...	At home, ...	107
Holmes, Jesse, ...	10, Norfolk, . .	Stoughton, . .	At home, ...	98

Holton, Frederic, . . .	23, Middlesex, .	Lowell, ...	9 Pearl Street, . . .	149
Hopkins, Erastus, . .	1, Hampshire, .	Northampton, .	United States Hotel, .	175
Hopkins, Smith K., . .	4, Barnstable, .	Truro, ...	Tri-Mountain House, .	90
Hopkinson, Thomas M.,	6, Essex, . .	Groveland, . .	At home, ...	112
Horton, Nathaniel B., .	5, Bristol, . .	Rehoboth, . . .	Boston Hotel, ...	130
Howe, Lorenzo G., . .	23, Middlesex, .	Lowell, ...	At home, ...	153
Howlett, John, ...	24, Essex, . .	Saugus, . . .	At home, ...	254
Hubbard, Avery D., . .	5, Franklin, .	Sunderland, . .	Adams House, . . .	79
Hubbard, Eli A., . . .	1, Hampshire, .	Easthampton, .	United States Hotel, .	197
Hubbard, Newton S., .	1, Hampden, .	Brimfield, . . .	5 Van Renssalaer Place,	192
Jewett, James S., . . .	7, Essex, . .	Gloucester, . .	Adams House, . . .	216
Johnson, Moses S., . .	25, Worcester, .	Oxford, . . .	Boston Hotel, ...	145
Johnson, Robert, . . .	5, Norfolk, . .	Dorchester, . .	At home, ...	200
Kemp, Sylvester A., . .	2, Berkshire, .	Florida, . . .	United States Hotel, .	195
Kempton, Horatio A., .	10, Bristol, . .	New Bedford, .	City Point, (S. Boston,)	228
Kendall, Horace, . . .	15, Worcester, .	Boylston, . . .	Webster House, . . .	106

NAME.	District.	Residence.	During the Session.	No. of Seat.
Kendall, William, . . .	18, Worcester, .	Northbridge, . .	Marlboro' Hotel, . . .	119
Kerr, Robert W., . .	12, Norfolk, . .	Foxborough, . .	At home, ...	25
Kimball, Alfred, . . .	9, Essex, . .	Ipswich, . . .	At home, ...	77
Kingman, Ezra, . . .	11, Plymouth, .	E. Bridgewater, .	At home, ...	3
Ladd, Vernon A., . .	29, Worcester, .	Worcester, . .	At home, ...	166
Lane, Jonathan A., . .	11, Suffolk, . .	Boston, ...	623 Tremont Street, . .	92
Leach, Daniel, Jr., . .	5, Essex, . .	Manchester, . .	At home, ...	132
Leathe, J. Brooks, . .	21, Middlesex, .	Reading, . . .	At home, ...	152
Leavitt, Thomas, . . .	12, Suffolk, . .	Boston, ...	109 Dorchester Avenue,	73
Leeds, Samuel, . . .	12, Suffolk, . .	Boston, ...	281 Broadway, . . .	71
Leighton, Albert, . . .	26, Middlesex, .	Pepperell, . . .	At home, ...	165
Leland, Abijah R., . .	12, Middlesex, .	Sherborn, . . .	At home, ...	91
Lewis, David, ...	8, Plymouth, .	Rochester, . .	At home, ...	31
Lewis, William M., . .	11, Hampden, .	Blandford, . .	Adams House, . . .	205

Lincoln, Increase S.,	7, Franklin,	Warwick,	Adams House,	67
Little William H.,	25, Essex,	South Danvers,	At home,	43
Loomis, James S.,	2, Hampden,	Palmer,	At home,	217
Long, William B.,	2, Middlesex,	Charlestown,	At home,	2
Lothrop Henry O.,	19, Worcester,	Milford,	Quincy House,	209
Loud, Jacob H.,	6, Plymouth,	Plymouth,	18 Arlington Street,	144
Loud, Oliver,	8, Norfolk,	Weymouth,	At home(S.Weymouth),	21
Lynde, Leander F.,	20, Middlesex,	Stoneham,	At home,	177
Markham, Luther,	3, Hampden,	Longmeadow,	13 Montgomery Place,	218
Marshall, Joshua N.,	24, Middlesex,	Lowell,	At home,	63
Marston, Charles,	1, Barnstable,	Barnstable,	Bromfield House,	140
Martin, Saxton P.,	11, Worcester,	New Braintree,	United States Hotel,	53
Mason, David H.,	8, Middlesex,	Newton,	At home,	125
Mayhew, Aaron C.,	19, Worcester,	Milford,	American House,	203
Merriam, Charles,	4, Suffolk,	Boston,	50 Bowdoin Street,	142
Merrill, William G.,	6, Berkshire,	Lee,	United States Hotel,	233

NAME.	District.	Residence.	During the Session.	No. of Seat.
Mitchell, Almon, . . .	3, Hampshire, .	Cummington, .	Quincy, ...	179
Moore, James G., . . .	9, Middlesex, .	Waltham, . . .	At home, ...	255
Morrison, Alvah, . . .	7, Norfolk, . .	Braintree, . .	At home, ...	47
Morton, Andrew J., . .	1, Nantucket, .	Nantucket, . .	Adams House, . . .	127
Morton, Daniel F., . .	2, Hampshire, .	Williamsburg, .	Marlboro' Hotel, . . .	34
Moseley, Harvey E., . .	6, Hampden, .	Springfield, . .	United States Hotel, .	5
Nichols, George B., . .	4, Norfolk, . .	Roxbury, . . .	At home, ...	128
Nowell, Charles, . . .	9, Suffolk, . .	Boston, ...	8 Tennyson Street, . .	178
Oliver, Benjamin, . .	4, Barnstable, .	Wellfleet, . . .	Tri-Mountain House, .	58
Osgood, Joseph, . . .	1, Plymouth, .	Scituate, . . .	At home, ...	51
Page, Hale W., . . .	6, Worcester, .	Fitchburg, . . .	American House, . .	42
Paige, Calvin A., . . .	23, Worcester, .	Southbridge, . .	United States Hotel, .	240
Parsons, Thomas, . . .	3, Norfolk, . .	Brookline, . .	At home, ...	191
Pearse, William H., . .	6, Bristol, . .	Swanzey, . . .	Adams House, . . .	22

Pease, Franklin, . . .	3, Franklin, .	Conway, . . .	Adams House, . . .	157
Perkins, Charles H., . .	13, Plymouth, .	Plympton, . . .	At home, ...	38
Perkins, Noble M., . . ,	13, Suffolk, . .	Chelsea, . . .	At home, ...	158
Perley, John, ...	20, Essex, . .	Bradford, . . .	At home, ...	204
Pettee, Richard, . . .	8, Hampden, .	Holyoke, . . .	United States Hotel, .	231
Pierce, Thomas, . . .	6, Plymouth, .	Plymouth, . . .	Roxbury, ...	102
Pike, John D., ...	1, Essex, . .	Newburyport, .	At home, ...	202
Piper, Elbridge G., . .	11, Norfolk, . .	Walpole, . . .	At home, ...	117
Post, Thomas, ...	5, Berkshire, .	Lenox, ...	United States Hotel, .	9
Powers, Edward, . . .	3, Worcester, .	Phillipston, . .	Adams House, . . .	105
Pratt, Henry, ...	7, Bristol, . .	Fall River, . .	At home, ...	20
Pratt, Henry L., . . .	1, Franklin, .	Greenfield, . .	Adams House, ...	76
Prince, Frederick O., .	6, Middlesex, .	Winchester, . .	At home, ...	32
Puffer, Chenery, . . .	1, Franklin, .	Shelburne, . .	88 Carver Street, . . .	154
Putnam, James W., . .	4, Essex, . .	Danvers, . . .	At home, ...	141
Ramsdell, Oliver, . . .	12, Essex, . .	Lynn, ...	At home, ...	95

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Ranney, Ambrose A.,	11, Suffolk,	Boston,	26 Chester Square,	133
Read, Josiah M.,	2, Suffolk,	Boston,	11 Border St., E. Boston,	136
Reed, Horace,	12, Plymouth,	Abington,	At home,	62
Reynolds, William J.,	4, Norfolk,	Roxbury,	At home,	174
Rich, Otis,	8, Suffolk,	Boston,	24 Harrison Avenue,	70
Richardson, Horatio N.,	1, Bristol,	Attleborough,	At home,	28
Riley, James,	7, Suffolk,	Boston,	10 Lincoln Street,	226
Robinson, Everett,	9, Plymouth,	Middleboro',	At home,	188
Robinson, Joseph H.,	14, Essex,	Marblehead,	At home,	65
Rockwell, Jarvis,	4, Berkshire,	Hinsdale,	United States Hotel,	Desk.
Sanford, John E.,	4, Bristol,	Taunton,	At home,	23
Sawin, Ezekiel,	12, Bristol,	Fairhaven,	United States Hotel,	64
Sawyer, Luke,	6, Worcester,	Sterling,	Quincy House,	122
Sayles, Caleb W.,	12, Norfolk,	Wrentham,	At home,	194

Scandlin, William G., .	17, Worcester, .	Grafton, . . .	At home, ...	162
Scudder, Henry A., . .	5, Norfolk, . .	Dorchester, . .	At home, ...	160
Sherman, Zacheus, . .	4, Bristol, . .	Taunton, . . .	At home, ...	7
Shorey, Harrison A., .	16, Middlesex, .	Wayland, . . .	Adams House, . . .	148
Smith, Benjamin H., .	7, Essex, . . .	Gloucester, . .	At home, ...	181
Smith, Channing, . . .	21, Worcester, .	Blackstone, . .	At home, ...	189
Smith, Eneas, ...	1, Suffolk, . .	Boston, ...	36 Sheafe Street, . . .	60
Smith, James M., . . .	7, Hampden, .	Chicopee, . . .	United States Hotel, .	54
Smith, Samuel, Jr., . .	5, Hampshire, .	Granby, . . .	Adams House, ...	173
Smith, Peter, ...	2, Essex, . .	Andover, . . .	At home, ...	131
Souther, Samuel, . . .	27, Worcester, .	Worcester, . .	At home, ...	4
Southwick, Elisha, . .	24, Worcester, .	Sturbridge, . .	United States Hotel, .	227
Steel, Danforth S., . .	2, Barnstable, .	Harwich, . . .	Tri-Mountain House, .	184
Stetson, John, ...	5, Middlesex, .	Medford, . . .	At home, ...	151
Stevens, Hiram A., . .	2, Suffolk, . .	Boston, ...	White Street, (E. B.) .	103
Stevens, John A., . . .	4, Suffolk, . .	Boston, ...	41 Howard Street, . .	221

NAME.	District.	Residence.	During the Session.	No. of Seat.
Stimson, Augustine G.,	5, Suffolk,	Boston,	45 Allen Street,	212
Stone, Phineas J.,	2, Middlesex,	Charlestown,	At home,	6
Stowell, Cyrus A.,	4, Franklin,	Deerfield,	28 Somerset Street,	49
Sturtevant, W. H.,	1, Dukes,	Tisbury,	1 Chapman Street,	213
Taft, Archibald,	9, Berkshire,	Sheffield,	United States Hotel,	172
Taylor, Isaac O.,	26, Middlesex,	Dunstable,	Charlestown,	120
Thayer, William,	7, Hampden,	Chicopee,	13 Montgomery Place,	55
Thayer William M.,	13, Norfolk,	Franklin,	At home,	126
Thompson, Erastus,	13, Middlesex,	Hopkinton,	At home,	108
Thompson, John L. S.,	8, Worcester,	Lancaster,	Adams House,	35
Thompson, John,	1, Bristol,	Attleborough,	5 Harrison Avenue,	85
Tower, William A.,	18, Middlesex,	Lexington,	At home,	48
Trask Eliphalet,	4, Hampden,	Springfield,	Bromfield House,	123
Turner, Calvin K., 2d,	9, Bristol,	Dartmouth,	At home,	171

Underwood, Horace, . .	4. Worcester, .	Hubbardston, .	Sturtevant House(E. B.)	143
Underwood, Marshall S.,	2, Barnstable, .	Dennis, . . .	7 Allston Street, . . .	222
Varnum, Atkinson C. .	25, Middlesex, .	Dracut, . . .	At home, ...	219
Vose, William H., . .	6, Worcester, .	Fitchburg, . .	American House, . . .	199
Ware, Darwin E., . .	14, Essex, . .	Marblehead, . .	At home, ...	124
Warren, Elbridge G., .	26, Worcester, .	Auburn, . . .	Marlboro' Hotel, . . .	115
Warren, Henry W., . .	26, Essex, . .	Lynn, ...	At home, ...	39
Washburn, William H., .	12, Bristol, . .	Acushnet, . . .	At home, ...	170
Waters, Jason, ...	25, Worcester, .	Sutton, . . .	5 Lincoln Street, . . .	134
Weld Stephen C., . .	4, Hampshire, .	South Hadley, .	Newton Corner, . . .	80
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LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES AS ARRANGED BY SEATS.

No.	Name.
1.	Alson A. Gilmore.
2.	William B. Long.
3.	Ezra Kingman.
4.	Samuel Souther.
5.	Harvey E. Moseley.
6.	Phineas J. Stone.
7.	Zacheus Sherman.
8.	John J. Doland.
9.	Thomas Post.
10.	Lemuel A. Bishop.
11.	Daniel Day.
12.	Truman Doane.
13.	Stephen H. Williams.
14.	Ezra P. Brownell.
16.	Jacob B. Harris.
17.	F. D. Brown.
18.	Henry J. Bush.
19.	James A. Gillis.
20.	Henry Pratt.
21.	Oliver Loud.
22.	William H. Pearse.
23.	John E. Sanford.
24.	Henry W. Foley.
25.	Robert W. Kerr.
26.	George Heywood.
27.	John Chamberlin.
28.	Horatio N. Richardson.
29.	John V. Barker.
30.	Linus M. Harris.
31.	David Lewis.
32.	Frederick O. Prince.
33.	Crocker Wilder.
34.	Daniel F. Morton.
35.	John L. S. Thompson.
36.	Joshua Clark.
37.	Simeon Borden.
38.	Charles H. Perkins.
39.	Henry W. Warren.
42.	Hale W. Page.
43.	William H. Little.
44.	Isaac M. Wilder.
45.	Isaac B. Young.
46.	Abel E. Bridge.
47.	Alvah Morrison.
48.	William A. Tower.
49.	Cyrus A. Stowell.
50.	Amos Bishop.
51.	Joseph Osgood.
52.	George B. Dunbar.
53.	Saxton P. Martin.
54.	James M. Smith.
55.	William Thayer.
56.	George W. Adams.
57.	Benjamin F. Cutter.
58.	Benjamin Oliver.
59.	Alden S. Bradford.
60.	Eneas Smyth.
61.	Ira Cheever.
62.	Horace Reed.
63.	Joshua N. Marshall.
64.	Ezekiel Sawin.
65.	Joseph H. Robinson.
66.	Samuel W. Dutton.
67.	Increase S. Lincoln.

No.	Name.
68.	Caleb Cushing.
69.	Peleg W. Chandler.
70.	Otis Rich.
71.	Samuel Leeds.
73.	Thomas Leavitt.
74.	John E. Cowden.
75.	George W. Copeland.
76.	Henry L. Pratt.
77.	Alfred Kimball.
78.	J. Henry Goddard.
79.	Avery D. Hubbard.
80.	Stephen C. Weld.
81.	Horatio Bates.
82.	Nathaniel Clark.
83.	Burr Chamberlin.
84.	William H. H. Bryant.
85.	John Thompson.
86.	Winthrop W. Chenery.
87.	Gilbert B. Hayes.
88.	John W. D. Hall.
89.	Luther Hill.
90.	Smith K. Hopkins.
91.	Abijah R. Leland.
92.	Jonathan A. Lane.
93.	Aza A. Breed.
94.	George H. Conn.
95.	Oliver Ramsdell.
96.	Robert R. Endicott.
97.	Charles C. Greenwood.
98.	Jesse Holmes.
99.	Samuel R. Hathaway.
100.	Charles F. Brown.
101.	Isaac L. Bristol.
102.	Thomas Pierce.
103.	Hiram A. Stevens.
104.	John F. Flynn.
105.	Edward Powers.
106.	Horace Kendall.
107.	Paul Hill.
108.	Erastus Thompson.
109.	Nathaniel Gilbert.
110.	James L. Hanson.
111.	Austin Gove.
112.	Thomas M. Hopkinson.
113.	Joseph Davis.
114.	George J. George.
115.	Elbridge G. Warren.
116.	John Bertram.
117.	Elbridge G. Piper.
118.	Calvin Butrick.
119.	William Kendall.
120.	Isaac O. Taylor.
121.	Thomas Bond.
122.	Luke Sawyer.
123.	Eliphalet Trask.
124.	Darwin E. Ware.
125.	David H. Mason.
126.	William M. Thayer.
127.	Andrew J. Morton.
128.	George B. Nichols.
129.	James W. Clark.
130.	Nathaniel B. Horton.
131.	Peter Smith.
132.	Daniel Leach, Jr.
133.	Ambrose A. Ranney.
134.	Jason Waters.
135.	Joseph E. Carver.
136.	Josiah M. Read.
137.	Wright Brownell.
138.	George P. Clapp.
139.	John R. Whitcomb.
140.	Charles Marston.
141.	James W. Putnam.
142.	Charles Merriam.
143.	Horace Underwood.
144.	Jacob H. Loud.
145.	Moses S. Johnson.
146.	Abram S. French.

No.	Name.
147.	Daniel L. Harris.
148.	Harrison A. Shorey.
149.	Frederic Holton.
150.	Samuel M. Griggs.
151.	John Stetson.
152.	J. Brooks Leathe.
153.	Lorenzo G. Howe.
154.	Chenery Puffer.
155.	Chester Gufld.
156.	William N. Fay.
157.	Franklin Pease.
158.	Noble M. Perkins.
159.	Cyrus Hicks.
160.	Henry A. Scudder.
161.	William Bullard.
162.	William G. Scandlin.
163.	Samuel H. Gibbens.
164.	Warren Williams.
165.	Albert Leighton.
166.	Vernon A. Ladd.
167.	E. Hartshorn.
168.	P. Francis Wells.
169.	David Bremner.
170.	William H. Washburn.
171.	Calvin K. Turner, 2d.
172.	Archibald Taft.
173.	Samuel Smith, Jr.
174.	William J. Reynolds.
175.	Erastus Hopkins.
177.	Leander F. Lynde.
178.	Charles Nowell.
179.	Almon Mitchell.
180.	Benjamin F. Gibbs.
181.	Benjamin H. Smith.
182.	John Bigelow.
183.	Tappan Wentworth.
184.	Danforth S. Steel.
185.	Zebedee Green.
186.	Charles F. Choate.
187.	Knowlton S. Chaffee.
188.	Everett Robinson.
189.	Channing Smith.
190.	William C. Capron.
191.	Thomas Parsons.
192.	Newton S. Hubbard.
193.	Levi A. Abbott.
194.	Caleb W. Sayles.
195.	Sylvester A. Kemp.
196.	Alpheus Harding, Jr.
197.	Eli A. Hubbard.
198.	Isaac Hagar.
199.	William H. Vose.
200.	Robert Johnson.
201.	Oliver S. Chapman.
202.	John D. Pike.
203.	Aaron C. Mayhew.
204.	John Perley.
205.	Wm. M. Lewis.
206.	John A. Buttrick.
207.	Thomas White.
208.	Isaac Emerson.
209.	Henry O. Lothrop.
210.	Elisha G. Burgess.
211.	Robert S. Foster.
212.	James E. Farwell.
213.	William H. Sturtevant.
216.	James S. Jewett.
217.	James S. Loomis.
218.	Luther Markham.
219.	Atkinson C. Varnum.
220.	Horatio Wellington.
221.	John A. Stevens.
222.	Marshall S. Underwood.
224.	Benjamin F. Bayley.
225.	Samuel Flower.
226.	James Riley.
227.	Elisha Southwick.
228.	Horatio A. Kempton.

No.	Name.
229.	Charles Almy.
230.	Gilman Corning.
231.	Richard Pettee.
232.	Joseph Hartwell.
233.	William G. Merrill.
234.	Daniel G. Grafton.
235.	Justin Dewey, Jr.
236.	Thomas Boutelle.
237.	Jacob Emerson, Jr.
238.	John Dacey.
239.	Zachariah Graves.
240.	Calvin A. Paige.
241.	Franklin Wyman.
242.	Augustine G. Stimson.
243.	Francis Brigham.
254.	John Howlett.
255.	James G. Moore.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

WILLIAM S. ROBINSON, of Malden, *Clerk.*

Rev. GEORGE S. BALL, of Upton, *Chaplain.*

JOHN MORISSEY, *Sergeant-at-Arms to both Branches*, U. S. Hotel.

JAMES H. ALLEN, of Marion, *Door-keeper.*

HARRISON G. OTIS, of Worcester, *Assistant Door-keeper.*

ALVAH CUTTER, of Cambridge, *Postmaster.*

GEORGE W. NOTTINGHAM, of Adams, *Messenger.*

GEORGE H. PHELPS, of Northfield, *Messenger.*

WILLIAM NYE, Jr., of Falmouth, *Messenger.*

HENRY T. LOWE, of Rockport, *Messenger.*

DAVID C. JONES, of Ludlow, *Messenger.*

WILLIAM E. WRIGHTINGTON, of Fall River, *Messenger.*

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COMMITTEES.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

ON THE JUDICIARY.

Messrs. Williams, ... *of Worcester*,
Brown, ... *of Middlesex*,
Whitney, ... *of Hampden.*

ON MATTERS OF PROBATE AND CHANCERY.

Messrs. Wright, ... *of Essex*,
Dean, ... *of Suffolk*,
Carter, ... *of Essex.*

ON THE TREASURY.

Messrs. Baker, ... *of Essex*,
Rice, ... *of Middlesex*,
Harvey, ... *of Suffolk.*

ON PRINTING.

Messrs. Hill, ... *of Worcester*,
Swan, ... *of Norfolk*,
Andrews, ... *of Essex.*

ON BILLS IN THE THIRD READING.

Messrs. Chamberlain, . . . *of Suffolk*,
Brown, ... *of Middlesex*,
Williams, ... *of Worcester*,
Crane, ... *of Plymouth*,
Crocker, ... *of Barnstable*,
Nichols, ... *of Hampshire.*

ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Messrs. Richards, ... *of Bristol*,
Allen, ... *of Worcester*,
Beal, ... *of Plymouth.*

ON ENGROSSED BILLS.

Messrs. Rice, ... *of Middlesex*,
Mason, ... *of Bristol*,
Gilbert, ... *of Hampshire*,
Johnson, ... *of Essex*,
Joslin, ... *of Worcester*,
Slade, ... *of Bristol*.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON ACCOUNTS.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Crane, of Worcester, and
Cary, of Norfolk.

Of the House—Messrs. Grafton, of Boston,
Cutter, of West Roxbury,
Kendall, of Northbridge,
Hagar, of Newton, and
Bond, of Brookfield.

ON AGRICULTURE.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Breck, of Middlesex, and
Slade, of Bristol.

Of the House—Messrs. Marston, of Barnstable,
Smith, of Andover,
Day, of Lanesborough,
Chenery, of Belmont, and
Clark, of Tewksbury.

ON BANKS AND BANKING.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Dwight, of Hampden, and
Johnson, of Norfolk.

Of the House—Messrs. Mayhew, of Milford,
Sawin, of Fairhaven,
Clark, of Framingham,
Buttrick, of Lowell, and
Bullard, of Dedham.

ON CLAIMS.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Jenks, of Berkshire, and
Crane, of Plymouth.

Of the House—Messrs. Loud, of Plymouth,
Williams, of Worcester,
Robinson, of Marblehead,
Tower, of Lexington, and
Wilder, of Hingham.

ON EDUCATION.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Haven, of Middlesex, and
Dwight, of Hampden.
Of the House—Messrs. Mason, of Newton,
Putnam, of Danvers,
Hubbard, of Easthampton,
Osgood, of Cohasset, and
Copeland, of Malden.

ON FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Whitney, of Hampden, and
Harvey, of Suffolk.
Of the House—Messrs. Chandler, of Boston,
Mason, of Newton,
Hopkins, of Northampton,
Carver, of Bridgewater, and
Gillis, of Salem.

ON FISHERIES.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Libby, of Barnstable, and
Tucker, of Suffolk.
Of the House—Messrs. Steele, of Harwich,
Breed, of Lynn,
Sturtevant, of Tisbury,
Gibbs, of Wareham, and
Kempton, of New Bedford.

ON THE LIBRARY.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Wakefield, of Middlesex,
Crawford, of Franklin, and
Joslin, of Worcester.
Of the House—Messrs. Day, of Lanesborough,
Bremner, of Rockport, and
Lincoln, of Warwick.

ON MANUFACTURES.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Gilbert, of Hampshire, and
Whitney, of Worcester.

Of the House—Messrs. Holton, of Lowell,
Adams, of Adams,
Page, of Fitchburg,
Chaffee, of Cambridge, and
Paige, of Southbridge.

ON MERCANTILE AFFAIRS AND INSURANCE.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Johnson, of Essex, and
Dean, of Suffolk.
Of the House—Messrs. Scudder, of Dorchester,
Almy, of New Bedford,
Reynolds, of Roxbury,
Merriam, of Boston, and
Bertram, of Salem.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Carter, of Essex, and
Crane, of Worcester.
Of the House—Messrs. Trask, of Springfield,
Choate, of Cambridge,
Wentworth, of Lowell,
Scandlin, of Grafton, and
Bishop, of Lawrence.

ON PARISHES AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Crawford, of Franklin, and
Hill, of Worcester.
the House—Messrs. Loud, of Weymouth,
John A. Stevens, of Boston,
Warren, of Lynn,
Boutelle, of Ashburnham, and
Thayer, of Franklin.

ON PRISONS.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Mitchell, of Plymouth, and
Crane, of Worcester.
Of the House—Messrs. Stone, of Charlestown,
Souther, of Worcester,
Clapp, of Boston,
Emerson, of Melrose, and
Bayley, of Boston.

ON PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Mason, of Bristol, and
Baker, of Essex.
Of the House—Messrs. H. A. Stevens, of Boston,
Hill, of Lowell,
Gilbert, of New Bedford,
Marston, of Barnstable, and
Loomis, of Palmer.

ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Chamberlain, of Suffolk, and
Rice, of Middlesex.
Of the House—Messrs. Dewey, of Great Barrington,
Leeds, of Boston,
Guild, of Somerville,
Capron, of Uxbridge, and
Moseley, of Springfield.

ON RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Shaw, of Suffolk, and
Swan, of Norfolk.
Of the House—Messrs. Hopkins, of Northampton.
Prince, of Winchester,
Sanford, of Taunton,
Gibbens, of Boston, and
Harding, of Athol.

ON ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Andrews, of Essex, and
Cary, of Norfolk.
Of the House—Messrs. Barker, of Pittsfield,
Brigham, of Marlborough,
Mitchell, of Cummington,
Bradford, of Kingston, and
Chapman, of Canton.

ON THE STATE HOUSE.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Crocker, of Barnstable, and
Richards, of Bristol.

Of the House—Messrs. Lothrop, of Milford,
Read, of Boston,
Howe, of Lowell,
Bush, of Westfield, and
Puffer, of Shelburne.

ON TOWNS.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Wright, of Essex, and
Beal, of Plymouth.
Of the House—Messrs. Underwood, of Dennis,
Hill, of Spencer,
George, of Newburyport,
Hartwell, of Ware, and
Southwick, of Sturbridge.

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEES,

UPON THE SEVERAL PORTIONS OF THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

On Bounties, Regimental Rolls, Relief of Families, &c.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Carter, of Essex,
Chamberlain, of Suffolk, and
Allen, of Worcester.

Of the House—Messrs. Trask, of Springfield,
French, of Townsend,
Vose, of Fitchburg,
Abbott, of Weymouth,
Taft, of Sheffield,
Kerr, of Foxborough, and
Wellington, of Charlestown.

On the subject of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Andrews, of Essex,
Mason, of Bristol, and
Nichols, of Hampshire.

Of the House—Messrs. Scudder, of Dorchester,
Bigelow, of Boston,
Stetson of Medford,
Smith, of Chicopee,
Wyman, of Westminster,
Foster, of Beverly, and
Thompson, of Hopkinton.

On the subject of an Agricultural College, the Boston Society of Natural History, and the Institution of Technology.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Haven, of Middlesex,
Swan, of Norfolk, and
Dwight, of Hampden.
Of the House—Messrs. Ranney, of Boston,
Williams, of Roxbury,
Thompson, of Lancaster,
Nowell, of Boston,
White, of Randolph,
Smith, of Granby, and
Wells, of Cambridge.

On the Returns of Public Institutions.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Wakefield, of Middlesex,
Mitchell, of Plymouth, and
Jenks, of Berkshire.
Of the House—Messrs. Souther, of Worcester,
Morton, of Williamsburg,
Fay, of Belchertown,
Nichols, of Roxbury,
Young, of Chatham,
Richardson of Attleborough, and
Graves, of Lynn.

On the Amendment to the Constitution relative to the Qualification of Voters.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Hill, of Worcester,
Tucker, of Suffolk, and
Libby, of the Cape.
Of the House—Messrs. Wilder, of Hanover,
Moore, of Waltham,
Reed, of Abington,
Flynn, of Boston,
Hubbard, of Brimfield,
Smyth, of Boston, and
Pease, of Conway.

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEES,

RAISED BY ORDER OF THE TWO BRANCHES.

On the Metropolitan Police.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Baker, of Essex,
Tucker, of Suffolk, and
Haven, of Middlesex.

Of the House—Messrs. Cheever, of Chelsea,
Smith, of Blackstone,
Hanson, of Boston,
Johnson, of Dorchester,
Dutton, of Northfield,
Piper, of Walpole, and
Emerson, of Methuen.

On the subject of Criminal Costs.

Of the Senate—Messrs. Williams, of Worcester, and
Beal, of Plymouth.

Of the House—Messrs. Ranney, of Boston,
Hill, of Spencer,
Bonney, of New Bedford,
Underwood, of Dennis, and
Varnum, of Dracut.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

ON THE JUDICIARY.

Messrs.	Wentworth,	*of Lowell,*
	Gillis,	*of Salem,*
	Ranney,	*of Boston,*
	Borden,	*of Fall River,*
	Heywood,	*of Concord,*
	Rockwell,	*of Hinsdale,*
	Ware,	*of Marblehead.*

ON MATTERS OF PROBATE AND CHANCERY.

Messrs.	Harris,	*of Abington,*
	Robinson,	*of Middleborough,*
	Marshall,	*of Lowell,*
	Bonney,	*of New Bedford,*
	Post,	*of Lenox,*
	Hicks,	*of Boston,*
	Smith,	*of Gloucester.*

ON FINANCE.

Messrs.	Harris,	*of Springfield,*
	Parsons,	*of Brookline,*
	Rich,	*of Boston,*
	Morton,	*of Nantucket,*
	Lane,	*of Boston,*
	Long,	*of Charlestown,*
	Griggs,	*of Westborough.*

ON ELECTIONS.

Messrs.	Morrison,	*of Braintree,*
	Waters,	*of Sutton,*
	Clark,	*of Natick,*
	Gilmore,	*of Easton,*
	Leavitt,	*of Boston,*
	Merrill,	*of Lee,*
	Harris,	*of West Boylston.*

ON BILLS IN THE THIRD READING.

Messrs. Heywood, ... *of Concord,*
Post, ... *of Lenox,*
Martin, ... *of New Braintree,*
Jewett, ... *of Gloucester,*
Perkins, ... *of Chelsea,*
Pratt, ... *of Greenfield,*
Bridge, ... *of Charlestown.*

ON ENGROSSED BILLS.

Messrs. Rockwell, ... *of Hinsdale,*
Brown, ... *of Webster,*
Dewey, ... *of Great Barrington,*
Doland, ... *of Lawrence,*
Green, ... *of Sandwich,*
Taylor, ... *of Dunstable,*
Horton, ... *of Rehoboth.*

ON COUNTY ESTIMATES.

Messrs. Brownell, ... *of Westport,*
Hanson, ... *of Boston,*
Davis, ... *of Rutland,*
Stowell, ... *of Deerfield,*
Little, ... *of South Danvers.*

ON THE PAY-ROLL.

Messrs. Corning, ... *of Haverhill,*
Lewis, ... *of Rochester,*
Chamberlain, ... *of Dalton,*
Lewis, ... *of Blandford,*
Flower, ... *of Agawam.*

ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Messrs. Kingman, ... *of East Bridgewater,*
Holmes, ... *of Stoughton,*
Gove, ... *of Boston,*
Hayes, ... *of Buckland,*
Oliver, ... *of Wellfleet.*

ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Messrs. Greenwood, ... *of Needham,*
Butrick, ... *of Haverhill,*
Sherman, ... *of Taunton,*
Sawyer, ... *of Sterling,*
Chamberlain, ... *of Quincy.*

ON PRINTING.

Messrs. Goddard, ... *of Barre,*
Hall, ... *of Taunton,*
Farwell, ... *of Boston,*
Pratt, ... *of Fall River,*
Johnson, ... *of Oxford.*

REPORTERS.

IN THE SENATE.

R. I. ATTWILL, ... { *Advertiser.* *Courier.* *Post.*

WALTER BARTLETT, . . { *Journal.* *Transcript.* *Traveller.*

THOMAS BRADLEY, . . *Herald.*

IN THE HOUSE.

W. A. JOHNSON, ... { *Advertiser.* *Courier.* *Post.*

FREDERICK CRANE, . . *Journal.*

WALTER BARTLETT, . . { *Transcript.* *Traveller.*

THOMAS BRADLEY, . . *Herald.*

ASSIGNMENT OF COMMITTEE ROOMS.

EAST WING.

RIGHT ON ENTERING FROM BEACON STREET.

President of the Senate and Clerk of the Senate—[Rear of the Senate Chamber.]

No. 1.—*Surgeon-General.*

2.—*Document and Stationery Room*—[Second Story—communication by stairway leading to Representatives' Chamber.]

3.—*Committee on Railways and Canals*—[Second Story—communication the same as to No. 2.]

4.—*Clothing Room for Members of the House*—[Second Story—communication the same as to No. 2.]

5.—*Public Room for use of Members of the General Court*—[Second Story—communication the same as to No. 2.]

6.—*Committee on Claims*—[Fourth Story—communication by the stairway leading to the galleries of the Senate and House.]

7.—*Committee on Towns* and *Committee on the Fisheries*—[Fourth Story—communication the same as to No. 6.]

Committee on the Library—[In the Library.]

18.—*Committee on Public Charitable Institutions.*

18.—*Committee on Matters of Probate and Chancery*—(House)—[Basement.]

Committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance—[In the Senate Large Lobby—leading from Senate Chamber.]

Committee on Agriculture—[In the Office of the Secretary of the Board, Basement, beneath the Treasurer's Office.]

Committee on Finance—[Auditor's Office.]

Committee on the State House, Committee on the Treasury, Committee on Elections, and *Committee on Accounts*—[In the Sergeant-at-Arms' Office.]

Committee on Judiciary—(Senate)—[Attorney-General's Office.]

WEST WING.

LEFT ON ENTERING FROM BEACON STREET.

No. 8.—*Speaker of the House of Representatives*—[Second Story—communicating by stairway leading to Council Chamber.]

9.—*Clerk of the House of Representatives*—[Second Story—communication the same as to No. 8.]

10.—*Committee on the Judiciary*, (House,)—[Second Story—communication the same as to Nos. 8 and 9.]

11.—*Committee on Parishes and Religious Societies.*

11.—*Alien Commissioners*—[Second Story—communication the same as to Nos. 8, 9, and 10.]

12.—*Provost Marshal*—[Second Story—communication the same as to Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11.]

13.—*Committee on Prisons*—[Fourth Story—communication by stairway leading to the Representatives' Chamber, and to the "Green Room."]

14.—*Committee on Military Affairs*—[Fourth Story—communication by stairway leading to the Representatives' Chamber, and to the "Green Room."]

15.—*Committee on Roads and Bridges*—[Over the "Green Room."]

16.—*Committee on Manufactures.*

16.—*Committee on County Estimates.*—[Over the "Green Room."]

Committee on Banks and Banking—[In Bank Commissioners' Room—Basement.]

Committee on Education—[Rear of Council Chamber—entrance through the Library.]

Committee on Federal Relations—["Green Room."]

Committee on Public Lands—[In Office of Commissioners on Public Lands.]

Committee on Pay-Roll, Committee on Leave of Absence, Committee on Public Buildings, and *Committee on Printing*—[Lobby between the House and Council Chamber.]

NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COURT.

STATE LIBRARY.

The first section of the fifth chapter of the General Statutes provides that there shall be a State Library kept in the State House, for the use of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the Council, the Senate, the House of Representatives, and such other officers of the government and other persons as may from time to time be permitted to use the same.

The Library is in the Second Story of the Enlargement.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY.

A valuable Agricultural Library, connected with the office of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, is also open at all hours of the day for the use of the members of the legislature. It is in the basement of the State House, in the rear.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

By the Act of the General Court incorporating the Proprietors of the Boston Athenæum, it is provided that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Council, of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall have free access to the Library of the said corporation, and may visit and consult the same at all times, under the same regulations as may be provided by the by-laws of said corporation, for the proprietors thereof.

The Boston Athenæum is situated in Beacon Street, near the State House, and members who may wish to avail themselves of their privilege can receive a note of introduction to the Librarian, by applying to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

STATE HOUSE.

The present State House was erected in 1795–7, upon land purchased of the heirs of John Hancock, by the town of Boston, for the sum of $4,000, and conveyed by said town to the Commonwealth, May 2, 1795. The commissioners on the part of the town to convey the "Governor's Pasture," as it was styled, to the Commonwealth, were William Tudor, Charles Jarvis, John Coffin Jones, William Eustis, William Little, Thomas Dawes, Joseph Russell, Harrison Gray Otis, and Perez Morton. The agents for erecting the State House were named in the deed as follows:— Thomas Dawes, Edward Hutchinson Robinson, and Charles Bulfinch.

The corner stone was laid July 4th, 1795, by Gov. Samuel Adams, assisted by Paul Revere, Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons. The stone was drawn to the spot by fifteen white horses, representing the number of States of the Union at that time. The building is 173 feet front; the height, including dome, is 110 feet, and the foundation is about that height above the waters of the Bay. The dome is 52 feet in diameter, and 35 feet high.

The building was first occupied by the Legislature January 11th, 1798, the members walking in procession from the old State House.

THE STATUE OF WASHINGTON

By Chantrey, was placed in the State House in 1828, by the Washington Monument Association, at a cost of $15,000.

In the pavement of the area, near the statue, are fac similes of certain Memorial Stones of the ancestors of Washington, from the parish church at Brington, near Althorp, Northamptonshire, England. They were presented by the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, to the Hon. Charles Sumner, and by him to the Commonwealth, February 22, 1861.

THE STATUE OF WEBSTER

By Powers, was erected upon the grounds in front of the State House, in 1859, by the Webster Memorial Committee, at a cost of $10,000.

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